

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 251.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. THOMSON, OF COLD-STREAM, THE LIBERATOR OF THE BIBLE FROM MONOPOLY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL (Dr. Fletcher's), on MONDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., when the extraordinary results of the abolition of the Bible Monopoly will be stated, as set forth in the recent Report of her Majesty's Board for Bible printing; as also the effects in virtually augmenting several times over the Free Income of the Bible Society, and the claims of Dr. Thomson in connexion with these stupendous benefits.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Deputation from Scotland, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Anderson, Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, Glasgow; Rev. P. Brown, Wishaw; Rev. J. Peden, Berwick; Rev. A. Macfarlane, Falkirk; and David Maitland, McGill Crichton, Esq., of Rankelour. The Rev. Drs. Cox, Campbell, Fletcher, and Archer, with the Rev. Messrs. Burnet, Brock, Eckett, Waddington, Redpath, and others, will take part in the proceedings. Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL in CHARRINGTON-STREET, corner of Werrington-street, SOMERS TOWN, will be laid on WEDNESDAY, September 11th, at half-past Three, P.M., by S. MORLEY, Esq. The Dedication Prayer will be offered by the Rev. J. WOODWARD, of Tonbridge Chapel. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Park Chapel, Camden Town.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held the same evening at Park Chapel, Camden Town, at half-past Five o'clock. Several Ministers and other gentlemen, resident in the neighbourhood and elsewhere, are expected to deliver Addresses on the occasion. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Unwin, Bucklersbury; Mr. Ford, Islington; Mr. Groom, 2, Eversholt-street, Oakley-square; and at the Vestries of the neighbouring Chapels.

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 "Of Farnley Tye, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 6th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1848.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the emma, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.

"W. E. BEEVES."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb., 33s.; and 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 and 183, Piccadilly; Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Chancery-lane; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street Within; 63, and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Sangar, Evans, Hanay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis. CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by superfluous compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oat meal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play and havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 251.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PRO AND CON.

III.—“AGE BEFORE HONESTY.”

THE above is one of those jocular phrases which answer, in social life, to the king's jester in olden courts, in being suffered to laugh out more truth than can be understood to have been seriously intended. It is not, by any means, an unusual occurrence for age to have precedence of worth. Sometimes an illustration of it turns up in a personal shape—and you will see grey-headed imbecility presuming on its three-score years, and abetted in its presumption, to denounce as highly affronting the youthful vigour which would eclipse it. Oftener it is exemplified in regard to things—for what is the stock argument, when reduced to its simple elements, of all officials in bar of changes admitted to be salutary, and declined as inconvenient? what but just this—“Age before honesty.” The matter sought to be remedied is unquestionably bad—absurd in principle, and mischievous in results. But it is not of yesterday. It came down to us from our forefathers. It is very, very old. Let it, therefore, remain undisturbed, and let the evils it produces be submitted to as patiently as possible. We wonder how the present administration would get on but for the ease and perfection with which it can play variations on this theme.

Deep down in human nature there must be some original substratum, some instinct common to the race, with which antiquity is in unison. Venerable to most of us is old age, whether in men, in customs, or in institutions. We cherish for it a sort of romantic attachment, and generally associate with it many fine and touching sentiments. It is a mercy that man's life is limited as it is—else would the representative of a few centuries be sure to receive divine honours. As it is, antiquity is supposed to impart a character of sacredness to that which it attaches to—and, like the altars of the Church in mediæval times, it is allowed to be the sanctuary of a vast deal both of folly and of crime, and brands as profanity the bold common-sense that would drag them out to their merited doom. Yes! we love what is old “not wisely, but too well.” We tolerate it, and endure from it, what connected with, or originated by, a thing of yesterday we should resent as an indignity—and we appear to consent, tacitly at least, that ancient institutions and octogenarian fellow-mortals, shall take almost any liberties with us.

In seeking a separation of the Church from the State, we come directly athwart this feeling. The principle of intertwining the cause of Christ with the cause of Cæsar, is one of the oldest fallacies with which modern enlightenment has to deal—and, as it regards this country, seems to have obtained national recognition prior to the disappearance of the Heptarchy. The Church of England, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, viewed as the outward and visible form of this principle, has attained to a venerable age. From the earliest times down to the present day, it has never ceased to be a conspicuous object in our

history. It is associated in our recollections with all its more stirring passages, and is often itself the centre about which the largest changes are seen to have revolved. If it has not been the intentional cause, it has, at least, been the occasion of very much that we now glory in as shedding radiance upon our country. Along the margin of so protracted a line of duration, like the villages, towns, and baronial castles, that dot the banks on either side of some noble river, how many illustrious names dear to history will necessarily be found, giving the light of their own reputation to that with which they were so closely connected! Through what a vast variety of scenes, full of instruction to us, and fitted to excite our deepest emotions, does the stream of English Church history bear us, and how different its own moods as the circumstances which hedge it in might differ—now stealing indolently along, as one overpowered by sleep, and then rushing, chafing, foaming, roaring, like a furious beast of prey provoked from its own lair! Why, no one can have often mused upon, or even glanced at, the records of this long-lived representative of the principle adverted to, and not feel, spite of its intrinsic falsehood, the force of a strange spell upon his sympathies? Its great age, its past vicissitudes, its numerous associations with the great and the good, invest it with an atmosphere of brightness, through which the eye of reason finds it difficult to pierce. Imagine the National Church to have been the creation only of the last century, and how much lighter would our enterprise appear to be!

There is another feature of the case which claims to be considered in connexion with the antiquity of the Establishment. We must bear in mind that the English Church is not the only form in which the principle we oppose has found development. The sphere of the error is almost co-extensive with Christendom. The United States of America stand forth a proud exception, in this respect, to other countries—but Europe presents us, strictly speaking, with no parallel example. In the Old World, monarchies and republics, constitutional and absolute governments, not only are, but always have been, agreed in this, that the Church must be treated as an institution of the State. No matter what the form of religious profession may be, Papal or Protestant, Calvinistic, Armenian, or Rationalist, Episcopal or Presbyterian, alliance with the State is a common feature of all. The idea of a National Church, therefore, is not peculiar to British soil. With the single and splendid exception we have just specified, look where we will, we shall see it more or less fully developed, and, in every instance, hoary with years. Of course, they mutually strengthen each other—and their number as well as their age tends to deepen the sentiment of society in their favour.

It can scarcely be necessary to dwell at any length on the several modes in which what we have here described will operate antagonistically to our ultimate purpose. Its adverse influence, besides being powerful, is extremely insidious. The difficulty it creates is one which cannot be well grappled with. It seems of no use to set ourselves against it—we can only proceed in spite of it—like a traveller who pushes on through a mist, conscious that to disperse it is quite beyond his power. We may reason most clearly, most forcibly, most triumphantly, against the sentiment which impedes our progress—but sentiments of this kind are not to be reasoned down. And their nearly universal prevalence, although it need not stop our efforts, will necessarily render them less immediately effective. Now, they will encourage a disinclination to look at the question in any light—then, they will suggest an evasion of reasoning which cannot well be answered. In some minds they will prompt inaction as dictated by a generous forbearance—in others, they will rouse resistance to what appears to be an innovation verging upon profanity. In defending the Church, these will believe themselves to be impelled by a grateful regard due to the sainted dead—those will look upon themselves as paying no more than a decent homage to exalted

historical renown. What is so old, and has been so common, many will think, cannot be reversed with safety—whilst not a few, who have faith enough to trust Christianity to its own resources, will evince a reluctance to put forth a hand against an arrangement with which the history of their country has so familiarized them, and which has stood associated with so many events upon which recollection lingers with interest.

We must not, however, overrate this obstacle. It is too sentimental in its character to affect, to any great extent, the masses, or to withstand for long the pressure of a vigorous agitation, led to the onset by cool reason. As the day of sound information advances, this haze of feeling will gradually take up. Paganism was old, but young Christianity overthrew it. The Papacy was well-stricken in years, when the Reformation ousted it from Great Britain. And notwithstanding the romance which attaches to the Establishment, truth in earnest will sentence it to the doom of all unsound things.

SECESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—Viscount Fielding, M.P., has within the last few days become a member of the Church of Rome. It will be recollected that his lordship recently took a prominent part in favour of what is termed the High Church party. When the great meeting of clergy and laity was called to consider the Gorham case, in July last, St. Martin's Hall being too confined, he presided over a supplemental meeting held at Freemasons' Tavern, on which occasion his lordship emphatically declared that no lay tribunal should be permitted to adjudicate upon matters of faith.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.—The Archdeacons of East York and Chichester (Wilberforce and Manning), and Dr. Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, are circulating among the clergy a “declaration touching the royal supremacy in matters ecclesiastical,” and inviting their signatures thereto. The issue of “Gorham v. Exeter” has taught them that the “royal supremacy” is of wider extent than they had supposed when they made oath and subscribed; and “their present desire is to ascertain to what extent the necessity of obtaining an amendment of the statute-law in this particular is felt; and their future intention is, if circumstances shall justify their hope, to endeavour to prevail on some members of the legislature to undertake the conduct of this grave and momentous question.” To this there can be no objection. They will not succeed in tightening the law upon the nation. It is more probable that, in straining for greater freedom for themselves, they will gain greater freedom for others. —*Gateshead Observer.*

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The fourth annual conference of this Alliance will be held at Liverpool on Tuesday, the first of October, and following days. The Rev. W. W. Ewbank is to deliver the annual address, and the Rev. W. Urwick, of Dublin, is to read and enforce the practical resolutions.

WESLEYANISM IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Several of the classes connected with the leading circuits of this district have this week stopped the supplies.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The act of the late session relating to the ecclesiastical commissioners, under which the First and Second Church Commissioners, Lord Chichester and the Hon. George Shaw Lefevre, have been appointed, contains 29 sections. The salary of the First Church Commissioner is not to exceed £1,200 a-year, and that of the commissioner to be appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, £1,000. The First Church Commissioner and the commissioner appointed by the Archbishop are to be joint treasurers. The estates held in trust for the commissioners are to vest in the First Estates Commissioner. The church estates commissioners are to be “The Estates Committee,” which committee is to manage all property of the commissioners. Two church estates commissioners are to be present at all meetings of the ecclesiastical commissioners. The episcopal fund of the commissioners is to be transferred to the common fund. Fixed incomes may be secured to archbishops and bishops appointed after the 1st January, 1848. There are provisions in the act respecting the endowments of the Deans of Salisbury and Wells; the income to each is to be £1,600 a-year. Deans appointed after the 10th of April last are not to hold any benefice not situated within a city or town. Benefices annexed to the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, Oxford, and Peterborough, are to be severed from the sees. The proceedings of the commissioners are to be laid before Parliament.

CONVERSIONS TO CATHOLICISM.—The Rev. W. H. Anderdon, Vicar of St. Margaret's, the largest parish in Leicester, has frequently caused the Protestants of that town some uneasiness by the revival of practices peculiar to the Romish church, and by the exertions he has made to secure the observance of saints' days, &c. This uneasiness is now greater than ever, as a young gentleman who has been under his tuition has just joined the Catholic church, and a young woman who taught at a school under his superintendence has joined one of the religious communities of that church, and entered a convent. From these and other circumstances a strong impression is abroad that the reverend gentleman is about to follow the example of the Rev. Byre Bathurst, Rector of Kibworth, in this county, who, a few days since, renounced his benefice, worth upwards of £1,300 a-year, and embraced the Catholic faith.—*Daily News*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY SERVICE AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Thursday evening, August 29th, Mr. Frederic Baylis, having completed his course of studies at Rotherham College, was solemnly set apart as a missionary to Madras, in the East Indies, in connexion with the London Missionary Society, in the chapel Above-Bar, Southampton. As Mr. Baylis was a member of the church assembling in the above place of worship, his ordination excited a great degree of interest, and a very large congregation was convened on the occasion. The Rev. W. Spencer Ball, of Havant, commenced by reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. James Kennedy, missionary from Benares, described the scene of future labour. The Rev. John Varty, of Fareham, proposed the usual questions, to which, in reply, a good confession was made by Mr. Baylis. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, his pastor; and the Rev. Eliezer Jones, of Plymouth, brother-in-law to the ordained minister, delivered to him a solemn and impressive charge, from the words of the apostle, "O, man of God." The several parts of the service appeared to excite deep and devout interest, and to produce an impression which, it is hoped, will not speedily be effaced.

THE REV. DAVID LOKTON, of Liverpool, has accepted a renewed and unanimous call of the church and congregation at Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield, and purposes to commence his labours there in November.

CHIGWELL-ROW, HAINAULT FOREST.—A bazaar was held during the last week in this interesting locality in behalf of the British School, which presented a great novelty. Presents received, with consignments of goods from London, formed a variety of articles for sale, and obtained upwards of £20 clear for the school. An examination of the children of the school took place in the school-room on the Thursday afternoon; the children gave in their several exercises to the most unqualified satisfaction of the numerous company present, and to the Rev. W. Woodham, who presided on the occasion. A public tea followed.

WATER GAS.—A report has been industriously circulated in the scientific and in the commercial world, that an American has discovered the means of obtaining gas fit for all purposes of lighting, warming, &c., out of a substance that costs nothing. Now, the only substance out of which gas can be evolved, of which it can be said, with any approximation to truth, that it costs nothing, is water; and we strongly suspect that this much-vaunted Transatlantic discovery is nothing more than the old scheme of water gas, for which Donovan took out a patent in October 1830, and which was tried, and failed, at Dover. We recollect a Frenchman coming over here about seven years ago with a similar project. He obtained a patent, but did not specify. Some English capitalists, who were charmed with the magnitude of his promises, were prepared to give the large sum of £100,000 for the Frenchman's invention; but, fortunately, before they paid the money, they asked the opinion of an English practical scientific gentleman, who remembered Donovan and Dover. He took Donovan's specification, and read it aloud in the presence of the Frenchman and of the intended purchasers, having previously warned the latter to watch Monsieur l'Inventeur's face. When the details of Donovan's process for decomposing the water and then carbonizing the hydrogen gas were read, the Frenchman changed colour rapidly, acknowledging by the alternations of his hue the identity of his scheme with that which was read to him. Our countrymen took the hint, and kept their money; and, perhaps, the hint may be of service now. It is, and long has been, known to be certain, that water gas can be made and used; but it is equally certain that the process will invariably cost more than the product can be sold for.—*Weekly News*.

THE DIRECTORS of the London and Westminster Bank have resolved that on and after the 30th of next month their Westminster branch in St. James's-square shall be closed at four o'clock. There can be little doubt that this arrangement, which has been entirely successful in the city, will ultimately also become the rule among the banks at the West-end.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE have recently been successful against two booksellers in Holywell-street, for selling improper works. The whole stock was delivered up to the society for the purpose of being destroyed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In a recent number of the *Nonconformist* I observed a communication from a gentleman signing himself (if my memory serves), "Secretary to the Total Abstinence Society," in which he refers to a report in circulation, to the effect that members of the society he represents are addicted to the use of opium, expresses a disbelief of that report, and in a spirit of candid inquiry asks for information.

I am a commercial traveller, in the wholesale drug trade, and accustomed to visit, periodically, a great diversity of locality, including inland and maritime towns, highly cultivated agricultural districts, and, on the contrary, fenny, half-drained, and swampy neighbourhoods, which are precluded the advantages enjoyed by situations more favoured by nature. As the result of the opportunities thus afforded by my erratic character, and the particular nature of my occupation, I do not hesitate to affirm my conviction that the largely-increased consumption of opium is attributable, in a great measure, to its concealed or open use as a stimulant by members of the Total Abstinence Society.

In confirmation of this opinion I will cite an instance in point. All vessels navigating the Avon, from its confluence with the Severn, take in pilots; these men are known as Stoke pilots, and to the druggists residing in the neighbourhood of the quays at Bristol, known also as regular and large consumers of opium, not only in a solid state, but also in its different preparations, such as laudanum, &c.; they are known individually as teetotallers (the majority being members of that society), and their consumption of the drug commencing at a date subsequent to the formation of the society.

I cannot enter into a lengthened correspondence on this subject, but if the gentleman previously referred to is anxious for extended information, I shall feel much pleasure in contributing to his wants, and if time be afforded me, I have no doubt I can substantiate a variety of instances, proving indisputably the truth and justice of my convictions.

I beg to enclose my card, and am, Sir, very truly yours,
A THOROUGH NONCONFORMIST, BUT
NOT A TEETOTALLER.

August 23rd, 1850.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL—WORKING MAN'S MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Although the 31st of August was fixed to close the subscription to the Working Man's Memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel, the committee find it necessary to extend the period to the 17th instant, by which day it is hoped that all those who have undertaken to obtain contributions will finally close their lists, giving to the working classes in the mean time the fullest opportunity of contributing each his mite in token of gratitude to the statesman who, at the sacrifice of political power, of personal friendships, and Government patronage, devoted himself successfully to the accomplishment of measures directed solely to the welfare of the industrious members of the community.

The amount of the subscriptions may be sent either to the Bank of England or to this Office.

An earnest effort should be made between this time and the day named for the cessation of the subscription.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.
Central Committee, Office, No. 454, West Strand,
Sept. 2, 1850.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS.—On Saturday, the ships "Creasy," "Sir J. Seymour," "Randolph," and "Charlotte Jane," were hauled out of the East India Docks, having 800 emigrants on board, the first settlers of the Canterbury settlement, New Zealand. These vessels carry out houses and every necessary requisite for domestic comfort on landing; and, singular as it may seem, every variety of English singing bird, which, on landing, the colonists will release, in order that they may propagate.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES' RAILWAY DISPUTE.—The men have sent a letter to the directors, acknowledging that they have been "too precipitate," and respectfully asking, with a view to an honourable compromise, whether the directors will agree to any part of the terms made by the men at the commencement of the strike. The directors' reply consisted of the following extract from the minutes of the board:—"Resolved, that the late engine-drivers and firemen be informed that if any of them apply to Mr. Gooch to be appointed in this company's service, their applications will be considered as vacancies offer, but the staff of the company's engine-drivers and firemen is at present complete." Here the matter rests. The drivers still meet every evening at Stratford, and the business of the railway proceeds as regularly as if no differences had occurred.

THE SUMMER CIRCUITS.—All the summer circuits, we believe, without exception, have exhibited a startling decrease of civil business; and we hear the gentlemen of the bar, of all ranks, have reason to complain, not only of the past dearth of business, but of the disheartening prospects of the future. It is to be observed that this dearth of business, which was largely occasioned by the original Local Courts Act, will be aggravated when the new one, with its greatly extended jurisdiction, has come into operation. As one instance of the extraordinary contrast between the present and former state of circuit business, we may cite the case of Liverpool. When Mr. Justice Cresswell presided in the Civil Court two years ago he had to dispose of 188 causes; this summer his labours were restricted to getting through 66! Under these circumstances the apprehensions of the members of the bar seem undoubtedly too well founded.—*Legal Observer*.

THE SUNDAY POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By command of the Postmaster-General, the following notice to the public, and instruction to all postmasters, sub-postmasters, and letter-receivers, were issued on Thursday last:—

"General Post-office, August, 1850.

"The instructions No. 21, 1850, which have been in force since the 23rd of June last, relative to the Sunday postal arrangements, are now cancelled; and the regulations laid down in the previous instructions, No. 1, 1850, a copy of which is annexed, are to be reverted to on and from the 1st day of September next, and must be carefully observed in every particular until further orders, all modifications on points of detail being reserved for subsequent consideration.

"COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS, No. 1, JANUARY, 1850.

"On and after Sunday, the 13th inst., all post-offices in England and Wales will be closed to the public on Sunday from 10 a.m., for the remainder of the day, except in those cases where the delivery commences between 9 and 10 a.m., when the office must continue open for one hour after the letter-carriers are despatched; and except also in those cases where the delivery commences later than 10 a.m., when the office, having been closed at 10 a.m., must be re-opened for one hour after the despatch of the letter-carriers.

"On and after the same date no inland letters will be received on the Sunday, except such as are pre-paid by stamps, or are unpaid, for the deposit of which the letter-box will be open as usual throughout the day.

"Until the closing of the office at 10 a.m., or during the subsequent hour after the despatch of the letter-carriers, foreign letters may be pre-paid, postage stamps may be obtained, and letters may be registered on payment of the usual registration fee; strangers, renters of private boxes, and those who reside beyond the limits of the letter-carriers' deliveries, may also, while the office is open, obtain their letters at the office window.

"Except at the times above-mentioned, no letters or newspapers can be delivered from the office on the Sunday."

Yesterday [Sunday] by command of the Postmaster-General, there was a general delivery of letters and newspapers throughout the metropolitan districts and the provinces. In the majority of cases the delivery commenced shortly after 9 o'clock, and terminated at half-past 10 in the forenoon; and although in some instances it began rather later, in no case was it permitted during the hours of Divine service. It is generally understood by the authorities that no future modifications on points of detail will affect the existing regulations in the London district (country) department, though further orders will be shortly issued with reference to the Sunday duty in many of the more distant post towns.—*Times*.

REPRESENTATION OF POOLE.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of this borough, in consequence of the death of Mr. Robinson. Two candidates are already in the field, on the rival grounds of Protection and Free-trade. The former candidate is a gentleman named Savage, who dates his address to the electors from St. Leonard's, West Malling, Kent. He considers the principles of Free-trade "to have proved a failure," &c. The other candidate is Mr. H. D. Seymour, of Knowle House, near Shaftesbury, a gentleman who possesses large landed property in the county. Mr. Seymour declares himself "in favour of complete civil and religious liberty, and of a gradual extension of the franchise—that every man who pays taxes may, as far as it is practicable, have a voice in their imposition." He rejoices that Free-trade measures have been carried; he looks upon them as "a noble, though temporary, sacrifice on the part of the wealthier classes for the benefit of the labouring classes, and believes that the opposition to them will die away when their effect in increasing the comforts and improving the morality of the mass of the people becomes more fully appreciated." Mr. Meryweather Turner, who was unsuccessful at the last election, has also come forward.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On the 1st of the last month a highly-respectable tradesman of Bristol, named Palmer, residing at Belmont, Clifton, left his home as usual after breakfast, and down to the present date, he has not been heard of, neither has any clue been furnished with regard to his mysterious disappearance. When he left home he appeared to be in his usual health, and gave his customary directions with regard to dinner. Diligent search has of course been made for him, and the affair has been put into the hands of the police, but all that has yet been discovered is, that he went down to the Horse Bazaar, where he bought a bridle and some other articles at the regular auction. After that he went into an hotel in the neighbourhood, where he had some refreshment. He left perfectly sober, and from that moment there has not been the slightest trace of him. From the circumstance, however, of his having with him at the time a gold watch, the number of which is known, it is yet hoped that his singular disappearance will be cleared up.

A POOR MINER FALLEN HEIR TO £100,000.—W. B. Walton, a poor miner, living near Aldstone, was last week left, by will, heir and executor to the property and estate of William Bell, Esq., High Shield, near Hexham, estimated to be worth about £100,000. The fortunate heir of this magnificent property is a decent, respectable man, with a large family.—*Mining Journal*.

THE THOMSON TESTIMONIAL.

A deputation to England in behalf of this testimonial, which has been commenced in Scotland, has arrived in the metropolis. It consists of the following gentlemen:—The Rev. Dr. M'Farlane, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow; Rev. Mr. M'Farlane, of Falkirk; Rev. Peter Brown, of Wishawton (editor of the *Christian Journal*); and the Rev. Mr. Peden, of Berwick-on-Tweed. These gentlemen, on arriving in town, proceeded to the Congregational Library, the Baptist Mission-house, and the Wesleyan Centenary-hall, and procured the addresses of all the principal Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan ministers resident in London, to whom they addressed a circular, inviting them to take part in a preliminary meeting to arrange their course of procedure in this country. This meeting took place last Friday morning, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Mr. Alderman Challis in the chair. Among the ministers and gentlemen present we noticed the Revs. Drs. Campbell, Cox, M'Farlane, and Anderson; the Rev. Messrs. Redpath, Waddington, Eckett, and M'Kenzie; Edward Swaine, Esq., and John K. Dow, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Cox opened the meeting by supplicating the Divine blessing; after which

The CHAIRMAN said, his friends were familiar with the object for which they were assembled—to manifest their interest in the case of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, and their sympathy with him in the painful position in which he had been placed by his arduous and protracted struggle to multiply and circulate the Inspired Volume [hear, hear]. He need not expatiate on the extent to which he had been successful, nor was it necessary for him to say anything to such an audience as he was then addressing, with regard to the facilities afforded by that success to those who were going from the garret to the cellar to disseminate the word of God. His exertions in that great and benevolent undertaking were such as entitled him to the highest respect and to the gratitude of mankind. Again, the purity of Dr. Thomson's character was such as to secure the esteem of all who knew him; and to allow such an individual to suffer in such a cause, were to make the cause itself to suffer with him, as well as to deter others who were less courageous from engaging in similar enterprises [hear, hear]. He thought, too, that the present movement was calculated to exert a salutary influence in the prevention of similar evils in other directions.

The Rev. Dr. M'FARLANE gave some explanation of the facts of the case. Dr. Thomson had lost his all—every penny he had in the world. He formerly possessed a small private fortune—he lost it through his connexion with the "Coldstream Free Bible Press Company" [hear]. In Scotland they had regarded him as the *one man*—as Dr. Campbell, for instance, might be regarded in England—they had regarded him as the one man who had perseveringly kept to the Government, and used every exertion till he was successful in abolishing the odious monopoly. The Lord-Advocate had borne generous testimony to his untiring exertions in this direction. He thought they had even a stronger claim on England for justice to so deserving a philanthropist than on Scotland, inasmuch as the former had derived more advantage from the altered state of affairs than had the latter. As to what Scotland had done, he could not state the precise amount with absolute certainty, but he would engage to say that it was £2,000, perhaps more [cheers]. He believed still more would be done in Scotland; he had taken measures to bring the matter before the Presbytery, which he doubted not would materially increase it. It ought to be increased. Glasgow alone ought to have raised the amount he had specified [hear]. He believed the exertions of London and the provinces would exert a happy influence in stimulating Scotland. One word as to the Testimonial. No steps were yet taken or determined upon as to the disposal of the funds, but a Committee would be appointed to decide on the course to be pursued. It was satisfactory to know that none of it would be alienated in consequence of any outstanding liabilities [hear, hear]. Dr. Thomson would have the full enjoyment of it. In reply to a question from Dr. Campbell, the speaker went on to say that Dr. Thomson had three daughters and a son-in-law. The latter, as we understood him, had lost between *five and six thousand pounds* in the affair. There was also the Rev. Mr. Thomson of Hawick—all were ruined together. It was one of the most painful cases he ever knew [hear, hear]. The rev. gentleman then read some statistics which had been compiled by Dr. Thomson, and which were to the effect, that the official returns of the Bibles issued during the eleven years immediately preceding the abolition of the monopoly, and the issues during the eleven succeeding years, showed the following astounding facts:—

Issued 11 years before..... 5,792,169.
11 years after 11,563,789.

This was the Bible Society alone; taking the numerous other institutions into consideration, he had calculated that, during the 11 years after the fall of the monopoly, no fewer than 34,691,367 Bibles had been issued; and, taking a fair average, the saving effected by the removal of the monopoly amounted to the enormous sum of £5,208,706 [applause]. Yet the man who had been instrumental in conferring so inestimable a boon on his race, in so doing had actually become a bankrupt!

After some further discussion, the Rev. Mr. WADDINGTON expressed his deep sympathy with the worthy object of the present appeal, and testified to the many difficulties which had obstructed Dr. Thomson's path, and the great mental and physical

wear and tear to which his untiring exertions had subjected him.

JOHN K. DOW, Esq., considered that the apathy manifested by the public to those who had been instrumental in cheapening the word of God—Joseph Hume, Esq., Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Childs, as well as to Dr. Thomson—was most unaccountable—[hear, hear]. It was extremely strange, that those who conferred so great a blessing on mankind had been hitherto so shamefully neglected, while many other matters, comparatively trivial, had been satisfactorily attended to.

Dr. COX, Mr. REDPATH, and Mr. ECKETT, on being appealed to, said that they had no doubt that the respective denominations to which they belonged—the Baptist, English Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Association—would co-operate in the matter.

It was moved by Dr. Cox, and seconded by Mr. REDPATH:—

That the ministers and principal laymen present do resolve themselves into a Provisional Committee, to promote the object of the deputation.

Carried unanimously.

Dr. CAMPBELL then addressed the meeting at some length, suggesting various measures for carrying out the object they had in view. He agreed with what had fallen from Dr. Cox with respect to the public meeting; and, in order to promote its efficiency, and to give the project a good start, and place it on a proper footing, he recommended the deputation (consisting of six) to map out the metropolis into districts, divide themselves into couples, and visit personally the principal pastors and the more influential laymen, in order to enlist their sympathies and invite their co-operation. Having done this, they would probably have an efficient meeting; and they might reckon confidently on raising £2,000 in the metropolis.

The CHAIRMAN cordially agreed with the advice of Dr. Campbell, and was happy to be able to add, that in addition to Mr. Redpath's, another pulpit was open to the deputation—that of Dr. Leifchild, who deeply sympathized with Dr. Thomson, and had he not been compelled to leave town, would have been present with them.

Dr. Cox agreed with the advice of Dr. Campbell, and suggested that a number of testimonials of men of influence be procured, in order to strengthen the hands of the deputation in their appeals. He should be most happy to give them his, to add what weight was attached to his name [hear, hear].

Mr. REDPATH noticed the fact of the extent to which Dr. Thomson's own family were implicated in these transactions, and considered the facts presented most conclusive evidence of the purity and sincerity of Dr. Thomson's intentions.

The proceedings then terminated. The Committee will meet again at eleven o'clock on Friday, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street.

From an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen, that a public meeting in aid of the Thomson Testimonial is to be held at Finsbury Chapel, on Monday next.

THE FREEHOLDERS' UNION.—A special meeting of the council was held on Thursday, at the society's rooms, Temple-street, Birmingham. W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., President of the Union, in the chair. The business was highly interesting, and the statements and reports made furnished satisfactory indications of the progress of the freehold movement throughout all parts of the kingdom. In the course of the discussion it was resolved, that more extended action should be adopted; that an effort should be made to raise £1,000 for the purposes of the Union; that a copy of the *Freeholder* (the monthly journal devoted exclusively to the Freehold Land Movement) should be sent to every newspaper, as well as to those parties in every town who feel interested in the formation and progress of Freehold Land Societies. The council considered further, that another Conference should be held in the course of next month, to which delegates from all the societies in the country should be invited. These and other spirited measures will doubtless give increased influence and popularity to this important social movement.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BEN NEVIS.—Another of those melancholy accidents which have gained for Ben Nevis a rather ill-omened reputation, happened there on Monday last to a young gentleman named Henry Grant, son of Duncan Grant, of Newhall, Glasgow. He had started with a party of friends from the Caledonian Hotel, to ascend the mountain, and on the way down, regardless of their remonstrances, preceded them by some distance. They followed more leisurely, and on arriving at the glen about 8 o'clock were surprised at not finding him there before them. A search was at once instituted, and about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning his body was found lying at the foot of a precipice at the turn of the glen. From the injuries received the unfortunate gentleman must have expired instantaneously. He was of most exemplary conduct and character.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The foundation-stone of the Holloway Ragged Schools was laid by Henry Pownall, Esq., chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, on Wednesday last. The interesting ceremony was attended by a large number of visitors.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—We observe that a donation of £300 has been presented to this charity by Miss Jane Tremaine. This excellent institution, seeking as it does to relieve the most helpless of the necessitous, will, we trust, by the liberal assistance of the public generally, be enabled to extend its already beneficial operations.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.

One of the most interesting applications of science in our days was conducted through successful experiment on Wednesday. The submarine electric telegraph now traverses the twenty-one miles of deep sea between the English and French coasts; and, so far as this marine hiatus is concerned, messages can at this moment be interchanged between Paris and London with nearly the same rapidity that you can talk to a deaf friend at your elbow by visible alphabet of the hands. The points chosen by the Telegraph Company for their operations were Shakespeare's Cliff at Dover and the opposite chalk headland of Cape Grisnez on the French coast, midway between Calais and Boulogne.

The operations were conducted from the "Goliath" steam-boat. Between the paddle-wheels, in the centre of the vessel, was a gigantic drum, or wheel, nearly fifteen feet long, and seven feet in diameter, weighing seven tons, and fixed on a strong framework. Upon it was coiled up in strong convolutions about thirty miles of telegraphic wire, encased in a covering of gutta percha. The intention was to steam out at five miles an hour to pay out progressively the whole extent of telegraphic tackle, and to imbue the wire by means of leaden weights in the soil at the bottom of the sea. The vessel was provisioned for the day, and Captain Bullock, of her Majesty's steam-ship "Widgeon," caused the track of the navigation to be marked in as direct a route as possible by placing a series of pilot-buoys with flags on the route, besides being prepared to accompany the experimental cruise with his own vessel as a tender. The connecting wires were placed in readiness at the Government pier in the harbour, and likewise at the Cape, where they run up the face of the acclivity, which is 194 feet above sea-level.

The weather was unfavourable on Tuesday, when it was intended to start; but on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten, the "Goliath" rode out to Dover pier, with a favouring sky and sea.

The connexion of the thirty miles of wire enclosed in gutta percha was made good to three hundred yards of the same wire enclosed in a leaden tube, to protect it from being injuriously chafed by the shingle on the beach and in the shallow water. The "Goliath" then steamed forward at the rate of about three or four miles an hour, in a direct line to Cape Grisnez. The great drum was put in corresponding motion, and from it the wire was paid off over a roller at the stern of the vessel. At every two-hundred-and-twentieth yard (one-sixteenth of a mile), the square leaden clumps, weighing some twenty pounds, were riveted to the wire, to sink it well to the bottom, and to assist in embedding it in the submarine soil. The depth of the water varies between one hundred and one hundred and eighty feet; but at certain points there are ridges and valleys which made the sinking of the wire one of careful management. Between two of these ridges, well known to sailors, and called by the French the Colbert and the Varne, is a steep valley surrounded by shifting sands, many miles in length, parallel to the shores; and in these sands, as with the voracious Goodwins, ships encounter danger from losing their anchors, and fishermen lose their nets. The wire was successfully plunged to the bottom, however, safe equally from ships' anchors, sailors' net, or monsters of the deep. The remainder of the route was safely and slowly traversed, and the "Goliath" reached the French coast about eight o'clock in the evening. In half an hour the wire had been carried ashore and run up the face of the cliff, and messages had been carried from end to end of the wire.

THE NEW WESLEYAN COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOLS AT WESTMINSTER.—The new Wesleyan Normal School and College in the Horseferry-road, Westminster, has been opened by the Conference. It cost £30,000. The building is very extensive, containing five school-rooms for children, dining-hall, lecture-hall, and 120 dormitories for 60 male and 40 female students as teachers and attendants. The schools will accommodate 1,000 scholars, and in the play-ground is a gymnasium.

A portion of the new building in course of erection at the corner of New Oxford-street, Tottenham Court-road, fell with a tremendous crash on Wednesday last. Several persons who happened to be passing were seriously injured.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—According to present appearances there is every probability of a contested election, and that between two Conservatives, viz.—Mr. Walpole and Mr. Cowling. It is alleged by Mr. Cowling's supporters, that he came forward only after Mr. Walpole had been solicited to stand without avail. There is as yet no authentic announcement of the intention of a candidate in the Liberal interest to offer himself. Mr. Macaulay has positively declined to stand in the Liberal interest.

CAPTAIN EDMONS, the veteran chief steward of the royal mail steam-ships, came from Boston in the "Asia," on his hundred and sixty-eighth voyage across the Atlantic Ocean within the twelve years last past. Allowing the distance across to be 3,000 miles, he has sailed within the period named over 600,000 miles, averaging one trip each twenty-five days.—*Liverpool Standard*.

Within the last week the remains of some bodies have been washed ashore near Margate, presumed to be those of passengers on board the "Royal Adelaide," the total loss of which vessel, and of all on board, will be in the recollection of our readers.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The visit of some 500 persons from England and America, including not a few individuals of world-wide fame, to the heart of central Europe, with the simple object of awakening attention to a great principle intimately bound up with their religious, political, and social welfare, is too novel an event to be summarily dismissed. Our readers, therefore, will, we think, not be averse to our adding a few more "last words" respecting this unique gathering, and endeavouring to give some show of unity to our narrative, by tracing, in a hurried manner, the proceedings of the great body of the English and American delegates from the closing of the Congress to their return to Old England. And first, we will venture a few remarks on

THE CONGRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY.

National habits and modes of thought are not to be altered in a day. So closely is the military system bound up with all the institutions of the states comprising the German Confederation—with their legends and traditions—with their picturesque ruined castles, their modern fortresses, and their social economy—that the appearance among them of the missionaries of peace was calculated, in the first instance, to excite nothing more than feelings of curiosity and wonder. To get them to look seriously at a subject upon which they have hitherto bestowed no thought, is no small advantage gained. That this has been the result upon a large section of the thinking portion of the community—that portion which for the most part directs public opinion—there can be no doubt. The *Times*' "own correspondent," whose instructions would appear to have been to turn the whole demonstration into ridicule, but who, to some extent, was obliged to follow the example of Balaam, the prophet, when required to curse Israel, expends much pleasantry in attempting to prove that the Germans "treated the whole Peace affair as a pompous joke." Had such really been the case, it is scarcely probable that Paul's Kirche would every day during the sittings of the Congress have been crowded to such an extent that even the Commandant of the Austrian portion of the Frankfort garrison could only obtain standing-room behind the door; or that some of the most eminent men of Germany would have sent a formal message to the Congress inviting their "good offices" in the Schleswig-Holstein affair; or that Baron Redin, one of the most eminent statesmen of Germany, would have issued a pamphlet expressly to grapple with the principles on which the Congress is based; or that the subject would have been calmly discussed, not only in the German newspapers, but as we know to have been the case amongst military officers. To look for the result of such a demonstration thus early, would be simply ridiculous; but that it is calculated to produce a lasting influence upon public opinion in Germany, there is every reason to anticipate. The great bulk of the leading professors in the various university towns are in favour of the movement, and only withheld their active support in consequence of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Not only is an official report to be prepared in the German language, but we believe that already some 20,000 copies of the three days' proceedings have been issued, in the form of a supplement to a Frankfort newspaper, and distributed over the Fatherland. This judicious proceeding, if it produce no other result, will, we imagine, have the effect of convincing the great bulk of the population of Germany, that however the scheme of national unity may be thwarted by our Foreign Office, the people of this country, in the main, sympathize with their struggles. The daily press have been amusing themselves by ridiculing the notion that public opinion can have much practical effect upon the decisions of governments, while, at the same time, they have been recording the fact that the Stadholderate of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein has addressed a manifesto from Kiel, which is now being circulated in this country in English. As a specimen of the mode in which the peace question is treated by the German press, we give the following extract from the *Frankfort Journal*, which has devoted a series of articles to its discussion:—

"The Peace Congress gains double importance from being held in an age in which the problem has been so often tried in vain, of protecting those highest possessions of mankind, viz., Freedom and Progress, against grasping ambition on the one side, and unrestrained license on the other.

"That peaceful laws and tribunals have failed, is most expressively suggested to Germany by the building which is the scene of the present meeting. The failure of all warlike attempts to solve the question has not been less signal.

"The failure of both attempts may partly be attributed to choosing the wrong moment for each. Another reason was the confusion and unnatural separation of the two ideas—freedom and order, which was originated by the cunning of diplomacy, the incapable bombast of the popular leaders, and the inactive terror of the moderates of both extremes. The sons of the people tore each other to pieces fighting for the respective parties of freedom and order, instead of fighting side by side for these objects jointly. And the victory remained with neither, even that party which officially claims it

showing, by their exceptional measures, and by undermining the foundations of constitutional systems, that they mistrust the present state of general armistice.

"The bulk of the people are kept during this deceitful armed truce over an active volcano, in a state of anxious suspense, and earnestly long for a peace guaranteed by justice and humanity. But this idea of peace, if the desire after it does not reach its consummation in a peaceable manner, must, with the power of an avalanche, and though not with peaceable, yet still with justifiable force, crush the enemies of peace that may venture to oppose it.

"For even love for the human kind turns into hatred on meeting with inhumanity, be it in the form of refined selfishness or brutal license. To this we would earnestly call the notice of the friends of a healthy peace, as well as its enemies, to which latter we would count the friends of an unwholesome peace.

"We do not doubt that the members of the present meeting of the friends of peace belong generally to the former class; yet, nevertheless, we still must express our opinion openly of the means they take; and we do not doubt, that the expression of public opinion already begun on this point will be continued. Several pamphlets on this point have come into our hands; among others, two addresses to the Congress, from Messrs. Von Redin and Biedermann. Both of these, beginning from the centre point of German patriotism, insist, that in taking every measure for the spread of the general rule of right and peace, the first point must be the due protection of their national interest against both external and internal enemies. Mr. von Redin goes on briefly and pithily to deal with the general conditions and preliminaries of internal peace at their head—the removal of the causes and the pretexts for war; and then not with idealistic theories, but with statistical proofs, he unhesitatingly condemns as the bane of Europe peace unarmed. He winds up by prophesying to the existing governments as the result of irrevocable experience, 'That their previous endeavours to reinstate public security were only successful through the assistance of the majority of that monied part of society, and that these gave their support only as the best means for the preservation of their property. If, however, the governments of Europe should, by repeated calls upon the purses of this class, at last alienate them, this might easily lead to results more dangerous to their own safety than any previous political circumstances have been.'

HEIDELBERG.

To describe the wanderings of the various members of the Peace Congress, after the close of its session on Saturday week, would require a ubiquity to which we can lay no claim. Although the majority kept together, detached parties started off in various directions to visit scenes and spots not included in the programme. Some few ascended the Rhine as far as Strasbourg. With others the venerable city of Worms, so rich in monuments of imperial grandeur and military violence, and richer still in memorials of Martin Luther, was a great point of attraction. Many took the opportunity of visiting the lions of Baden Baden, and not a few extended their adventurous flight to Switzerland, catching the party on their departure from Mayence, on the homeward journey. For ourselves, we followed in the wake of the main body of the delegates and visitors, and shall consequently confine our brief narrative to their proceedings.

On Monday, the 26th, we found ourselves, with some 200 or 300 fellow-workers in the Peace cause, starting at an early hour by the railway to explore the attractions of Heidelberg—distant from Frankfort some forty miles. During the first half of the journey we passed over the large flat plain of the Upper Rhine, more remarkable for fertility than for its attractions to the traveller. In the neighbourhood of Darmstadt, the firing of cannon as the train whirled along produced at first the impression that we were the object of military honours; but, ere long, we discovered that the deafening peals proceeded from a brigade of artillery who were practising in the adjoining plain. A few miles southward of Darmstadt commences the picturesque scenery of the Odenwald, affording a series of romantic views until we reach Heidelberg. As in our brief limits it would be impossible to notice the numberless objects of interest that arrest the traveller's attention in this picturesque district, we shall leave those of our readers who are so inclined to peruse for themselves any of the numerous descriptions which have made the Bergstrasse familiar to the continental tourist. We cannot, however, refrain from borrowing the following description of the surrounding country from the accurate pen of Mr. Chambers, because it illustrates an important feature in the social life of Germany:—"The appearance of the country through which we passed differs very materially from what is seen anywhere in Britain. There are no gentlemen's houses scattered about, even in the midst of the most beautiful scenery; no substantial farm buildings; no cottages by the roadside; in fact, no isolated dwellings of any description. The whole population is congregated in towns and villages, and in most instances these places are either walled, or show some remains of a state of defence; every town, at least, is guarded by soldiers, stationed at barriers at its entrances. The gentry, whom I presume to be the proprietors of the land, live entirely in the towns. The peasantry, who conduct the agricultural operations, live in the villages; and every village is thus little else than a number of poor houses, barns and stables, standing in a cluster. A state of poverty appears to prevail over the whole territory." Nothing appeared to be more frequently a topic of remark than the ever-recurring spectacle of women toiling in the fields, and performing the work which, in more civilized nations, is appropriately reserved for the stronger sex.

On the arrival of the train at Heidelberg, the great bulk of the party, headed by a guide, proceeded to inspect its various attractions. Its matchless scenery has so recently been described in our columns, that we will not weary our readers with a repetition of it.

MAYENCE AND WIESBADEN.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning the great bulk of the delegates went by railway to Mayence, and afterwards to Wiesbaden. A couple of hours were allowed for the former city, which is the great fortress of the German Confederation. The fortifications—the splendid view from the bridge of boats which connects the city with the opposite shore—the fair—the statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, in the market-place, and the Cathedral, were the principal objects of interest; but the shortness of the time allowed prevented the party from making more than a very casual inspection of them. The military system is here developed in all its entirety, much to the detriment of the material interests of the citizens. Not the least repulsive object to an English eye in this military fortress, is the sight of cannon in the market-place. Many of the party, anxious to behold at greater leisure the curiosities of the place, remained there for the day—the bulk taking the train at half-past 12 for Wiesbaden.

Wiesbaden may be described as the Margate of Germany; but in its public buildings and numerous attractions is far superior to its prototype. It is beautifully situated, at the foot of the Taunus mountains. On arriving, most of the party made their way to the Kochbrunnen, or boiling spring, which rises in a small open court, or place, and from which a cloud of vapour arises, as from a hot cauldron. The water, which is supposed to possess peculiar curative properties in respect to rheumatic complaints, is of a dull yellow appearance, by no means inviting, and is at the temperature of 150 deg. Fahrenheit, which it maintains during every season of the year. The hotels alone—vast palatial structures—are well worthy of inspection. A still greater object of interest is the Kursaal—a handsomely-built edifice, of a single story in height, but covering a considerable space of ground, and containing a number of magnificent apartments, devoted to public entertainments and gambling. This is the grand place of resort for the inhabitants and visitors. The grounds behind are extensive, beautifully laid out, and highly picturesque. On the left of the Kursaal is the hunting-seat of the Duke of Nassau, who frequently resides there. To Englishmen, the great feature of interest is the gambling-rooms, where men, and even women, in the most public manner, throng the tables at all hours of the day, and oftentimes stake large sums upon the roll of the ball. The spectacle was one of the most deplorable we had witnessed since our departure from England. By these gaming-tables the minor sovereigns of Germany, to their shame be it spoken, derive a large revenue. We found Wiesbaden unusually thronged with company, chiefly in consequence of the presence of the Count de Chambord, who, with his suite, and a numerous body of French adherents, occupied the Daringer Hotel. We were informed, that during his residence in that town the Count has been visited by nearly 10,000 Frenchmen. Late in the evening, the greater part of the English and American visitors were wending their way from various parts of this spacious town, to take part in a

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

It had been intended in visiting Wiesbaden, that the whole body of the delegates and visitors should dine with each other, and thus give the Americans a still further opportunity of expressing their minds on the question which had brought them together. It had also been determined on this occasion to present each of the American delegates with a copy of the New Testament in the German language as a slight memento of the goodwill of their English brethren. It was found, however, impossible, in consequence of the crowded state of this fashionable watering-place, to make arrangements for dining together; but at five o'clock in the evening the company assembled in the beautiful gardens of the Zimmerman Hotel, and Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham (in the absence of Mr. Cobden, who had departed for England), was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he was much disappointed that Mr. Cobden was unable to remain and preside at a meeting of so much importance. The object of that assembly was to do honour to their American brethren, and without disparagement to the others, he could not help particularly referring to his friend Elihu Burritt [applause]. Mr. B. had put himself at the head of this great movement, and no man could stand higher in their estimation than he. The American brethren had crossed the sea for the purpose of declaring their testimony in favour of peace, and he thought it was their duty on that account to testify their high admiration of such conduct. At the Peace Congress at Paris last year, they testified their approval of the conduct of the Americans by presenting each of them with a New Testament in the French language, and he found, on comparing dates, that it was on that very day twelve months they had done so [cheers]. On the present occasion they would take the opportunity of presenting them with a German New Testament, not certainly a costly gift, so far as the price was concerned, but containing within it the basis of those principles which had brought them together [cheers].

Rev. J. BURNER rose to propose a resolution to the effect that the English members and visitors of the

Peace Congress at Frankfort embraced the present opportunity of expressing to their American brethren their strong sense of the zeal and devotedness that had animated them to leave their homes and their families at so great a distance to take part in the cause of permanent and universal peace; and further expressed a hope that their labours might, under the Divine blessing, hasten the period when war would be no more, and nations settle their differences by an appeal to international law. He (Mr. Burnett) trusted that their American friends would go home to their own country more than ever determined to promote the peace of nations. He referred to the great sacrifices which they must have made in attending that Congress—leaving their country, their churches, their families, and crossing the dreary waters of the Atlantic, over so many miles of oceanic sameness, that they might lift up their voices and their hands to testify to the brotherhood of all nations. In reference to the question of peace itself, he would, without any hesitation, affirm that if America, France, and England, would sign a protocol never to go to war, the war system itself would be at an end [applause].

Dr. Dixon, of Dundee, seconded the resolution. He had had a good deal of intercourse with many worthy men from America, and particularly with his friend Mr. Burritt. He also had the pleasure of being acquainted with the brother of that good and great man, Mr. Elijah Burritt—a very distinguished individual indeed [hear, hear]. From all he had seen of the clergy of that country, he felt bound to testify to the high character of their literary accomplishments and moral purposes. From all he could see, that nation was making greater strides in science than ever Great Britain had done, and to prove this, he appealed to the gigantic character of their railway undertakings and other public works. He would take that opportunity of mentioning one little circumstance of a personal character which would show that he was sincere in seconding this resolution. A certain gentleman in Philadelphia, a bookseller of considerable standing, had published one of his volumes, and without any solicitation on his (Dr. Dixon's) part, that gentleman forwarded to him a sum of from £50 to £60, accruing from the profits of the undertaking—an amount of money, perhaps, more than any English bookseller had put into his hands, notwithstanding the advantages they had reaped from his pen [hear, hear]. He hoped that between Great Britain and America nothing would ever occur requiring a recourse to the horrid system of war. No greater sin could be perpetrated than for these two nations to fight. His own good wishes would go forth with his American friends to their own country. Often, indeed, had he been invited to go thither; but, at his time of life, he must give up all thoughts of such a visit. But his heart would go forth with them to their own land—a land which he hoped would never again be disgraced with such a cruel and absurd war as that which they had undertaken with the Mexican Government [applause]. He could not help saying, before he took his seat, that his friend Burritt was the editor of a newspaper called the *Christian Citizen*, and well did it deserve that name—a paper which should be read all over the world [cheers].

M. SURLINGAR, of Holland (one of the Vice-Presidents of the Peace Congress at Paris), supported the resolution. He said he would have been glad to have taken part in the Congress, but he had not been able to be present at its early sittings. He was anxious to have been there, because he wished to have declared his sentiments in a full and free manner. However, he had put upon paper the ideas he wished to promote, which was at the service of any of them. It appeared to him there were two words in every language which fully brought out their principles—the words neighbour and father—the one pointing to our earthly relations, the other to our heavenly hopes, and both proclaiming the unity of man. He had great interest in the cause of peace, and no one could have a higher hope in its accomplishment. But the progress of this principle must be gradual, and he thought it would be necessary to revise the rules and the resolutions of the Congress. He did not see how the resolutions could be accepted by all peoples so long as the right of self-defence was not recognised, especially in those cases where great powers tyrannised over little states. The world was to be conquered by great ideas; one of these great ideas was the union of Germany. That idea never could perish, for it was immortal [applause]. Another of these great ideas was the union of the whole human race—and the great thing to be done was to implant the true spirit in the minds of our children. They might not see its realization, nor their children, but their children's children would [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously amid cheers. He then presented a copy of the New Testament to each of the American delegates, 36 in number, and called upon Mr. Burritt to say a few words; stating, however, that he was in a bad state of health, and that he must be excused from ascending the platform.

Mr. BURRITT said that he found himself completely unable to speak loud enough to be heard. He would, therefore, simply beg their attention to some of his American friends, who would be able to express the sentiments flowing through his own mind, and produced by the kindness of those who had just spoken.

The Rev. Mr. GARNET would say but a few words to express the sentiments that were burning in his heart, after so many words of kindness as had just been spoken. He and his brethren were now 4,000 miles from home, but they had been more than fully repaid for their long journey, and he would emphati-

cally declare, that no token of respect could be more acceptable than the New Testament Scriptures—the great charter of the peace principle. It was in that book that they found it laid down, that they were not to resist evil. No matter how they turned its pages over, that same principle everywhere met their eyes. Never, never could they forget the kindness of their brethren in England and in Germany; and he would say, that he only knew of one way whereby the Americans could repay it in some small degree, and that would be by returning the compliment when the Peace Congress was held in New York. Thirty-six of them had come from America to Frankfort: he hoped he might say that some good ship would bring one hundred and thirty-six from Europe to America [cheers].

Rev. Dr. BULLAR said he had, perhaps, travelled more than any one of his American brethren, having to come over 1700 or 1800 miles only to get to New York, and, perhaps, no one of them possessed less means for such a long journey. But himself had been the gainer. Yes! the gainer by a hundred-fold. He gloried to say that Great Britain was the mother of America, and that it was their privilege and their honour to come forth and declare to Europe that all the castles and military implements ought to moulder down into ruins. Very much had he learned—very much had he seen in England and Europe to raise his hopes and to teach his own countrymen, but would they allow him to say that there was one thing which he had seen for the first time in his life, and that was the barbarous sight of women toiling and working in the fields and in the streets, instead of adorning the homes of their families. The mission of woman was the home, not the field. She had no business with the scythe and with the sickle, and why was there a necessity for the complaint that the true destiny of woman should so far be neglected? It was because the men were taken to the barracks and to the field of battle [cheers].

Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON gloried to acknowledge that a better day was dawning upon America, upon Europe, upon the world—the intercourse of man with man, without respect to his nature, his language, his colour, his country, and his creed. He referred to an incident which had occurred at Frankfort:—A little German boy came running up to him, attracted, no doubt, by his dark visage, but certainly not frightened at a black man. The little fellow threw his arms around his legs and smiled into his face. That was a recognition which he never could forget. It brought out his sympathies towards the German people, and it taught him the great truth that God had made of one flesh all mankind (much sensation.)

The meeting concluded by the chairman, in the most deeply affecting way, his eyes bathed in tears, expressing a hope that in a future and a better world they would meet one another. While he did so, the audience took off their hats in token of sympathy with the prayer.

FRANKFORT ON-THE-MAINE.

Wednesday, being a day left unappropriated for any specific purpose, was, for the most part, devoted to the lions of Frankfort. During the day groups of our peace friends might be met in all parts of the city, some on foot, others in conveyances, making the most of their time in inspecting the principal objects of interest. All the principal exhibitions and institutions of the city were open to them on the presentation of their member's cards. Amongst them may be prominently mentioned the public library, containing a vast collection of volumes, many of them of great rarity, besides a statue of Goethe, by Marchesi, and two pairs of Luther's shoes; the Seckenberg Museum of Natural History; the Stadel Museum of Pictures, and Daunecker's matchless production, the statue of Ariadne; the Cathedral, chiefly remarkable for its antiquity, where the Emperors of Germany were crowned, and in the Kaiser-saal in the Town hall, containing the portraits of all those potentates. Not a few availed themselves of the opportunity of passing through the Jews' quarter, a unique but dirty neighbourhood, in which the house of Madame Rothschild, the mother of the member for the City of London, is a prominent object, and of riding round the beautiful public gardens which encircle the city.

The hotel accommodation at Frankfort is on the most extensive scale; some of them can only be compared to magnificent palaces. We had the good fortune to be located at one of the best appointed of these houses, and had no reason to complain of our accommodation. The whole establishment consists of bed-rooms and the dining-hall; but the bed-rooms appear to serve as parlours. As we have before remarked, the bulk of the members of the Congress dined together at one of the numerous *table-d'hotes* in the public gardens outside the walls of the city, called the "Mainlust," at an extremely moderate rate. Many, however, preferred the excellent dinners provided at their own hotels. We have not heard a single complaint of the want of comfortable quarters from any of the party, but we have heard several instances of more than ordinary civility. In one hotel especially the head waiter manifested such unremitting attention to the wishes and comforts of his guests, that it was felt there should be some special mark of approval on their part. The charge for attendance was an item in the bill, but the party further agreed to a small subscription among themselves. The waiter was a very respectable and intelligent young man, who spoke English tolerably, and wished to be better acquainted with that language. It was resolved that the sum raised should be devoted to the purchase of an English Bible

bound in morocco, and that the surplus (about a guinea and a half) should also be presented to him. This appreciation of his services and proof of their desire for his welfare was received by him with much emotion, was alike creditable to the receiver and the donors.

By a singular coincidence, the Hotel de Russie was at one and the same time, the head quarters of the Peace Committee and of the Prince of Prussia. The prince, who is, we believe, the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army, and a rigid disciplinarian, arrived on the 26th of August, from Coblenz, to review the Frankfort garrison. He brought in his train a brilliant retinue of officers, who, standing about in the court-yard of the hotel in their gay uniforms, gave it a very military appearance. In one of the German papers there appeared, prior to the Congress, a joke respecting the Prince, to the effect that he was gone to inspect the army of the Rhine, but whether he would thence proceed to the Peace Congress the writer could not say. We did not, however, hear of any interview having taken place between him and any members of the Committee, although in such close proximity; nor, indeed, did either his appearance or proceedings while at Frankfort warrant the supposition that he was at all favourably inclined to the objects of that Assembly.

Frankfort struck us as one of the most English-looking towns in Northern Germany, as well as one of the most cleanly, and its inhabitants amongst the most thriving and polite. Its superiority to Mayence and Cologne is marked. Although garrisoned by Austrian and Prussian troops, its constitution is free and founded on universal suffrage. The English and American visitors were uniformly treated with respect and kindness. The stir which was caused by the sittings of the Congress may be imagined from the fact that at the performance of the opera of Don Giovanni at the Theatre a good-humoured joke was introduced in reference to it, which is stated to have provoked hearty laughter and applause amongst the audience. Few of the visitors could have left without a feeling somewhat akin to regret, as well as of gratitude, to the gentlemen who had so satisfactorily catered for their comfort and relaxation. Let us hope that the feeling of goodwill and cordiality has been mutual.

WORMS.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following brief account of a visit paid to the city of Worms by some of the deputation:—"On Wednesday morning, some few of the Congress party might be seen wending their way to Mannheim, and from thence to the ancient city of Worms. The strange eventful scene in which Martin Luther took so distinguished a part will ever render the place hallowed to those who cherish the memory of the great and the good. To that place Luther would go, although there were as many devils in Worms as tiles on the houses. The aptness of the illustration is especially apparent in that and other of the old towns in Germany, for the high pitch of the roofs causes the tiles to be exceedingly numerous, so that if the devils were as numerous as the tiles their name might indeed be Legion. The Dom Kirche, or Cathedral, is still a fine and venerable edifice, and within the red stone walls to the north of the Dom was held the Diet of 1521, at which Luther appeared before Charles V. It was perhaps one of the very brightest events in Luther's history! Never did he appear greater than when calm and collected, yet firm and decided, he stood before that august assembly and uttered the few but memorable words to which no translation can fully do justice:—"Hier stehe ich, ich kann nicht anders! Gotte helfe mir! Amen!" It was felt to be no small privilege to gaze upon the very scene of the far-famed Diet of Worms. In other respects this old and now decayed place presents but few attractions to the tourist."

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

On Thursday morning, at six o'clock, the party left Frankfort by railway, and arrived at Cassel, opposite Mayence, about half-past eight o'clock. Here they found a special steamer in readiness to convey them down the Rhine. The rapidity of the current enables the steamers to perform the downward voyage to Cologne in about eight hours. We have already spoken of the unique scenery of the Rhine, which had not lost its interest in the eyes of the travellers, who still intently gazed upon the moving panorama which passed before them in their rapid progress. The day was cold, but fine. Most of the passengers were assembled on deck, and here and there little groups were formed discussing with much animation their various adventures, or indulging in the strife of opinion on more recondite subjects. At Bonn the steamer stopped to take on board two of the priests connected with Cologne Cathedral, who came with an invitation to the party to visit that immense Gothic pile. The invitation was gratefully accepted by a formal vote, and shortly after, the steamer discharged its live cargo at the quay, amidst the wondering gaze of a crowd assembled to witness its arrival. The party dispersed to their various hotels, to which they had been appointed for the night, and at 5 o'clock assembled in the Town Hall, where, after a few words of hearty greeting from one of the curés of the cathedral, they followed him in procession through its dirty streets to

the Dom Kirk. On entering the cathedral the procession formed itself into a circle, when

The Rev. F. VILL, one of the gentlemen who had come on board the steamer, thus addressed them:—Gentlemen, I take the liberty, as the representative of the central confederation for building purposes, to welcome you in this great cathedral [applause]. We were, gentlemen, assembled at Frankfort for a high purpose, as members of a Peace Congress, called together for the conservation of peace. We salute you as mediators of peace in our city [cheers]. We have also, I may say, worked indirectly in the interest of this magnificent temple, for it is the monument of religion, of architecture, of peace, of patriotism; it can only succeed and be finished in the times, and on the ground, of peace. We invite you to see this work of art, that it may receive your admiration, and I think I may express a hope that you may take with you the impressions which it conveys into your own country, and propagate the enthusiasm for this extraordinary church [hear, hear]. Our hope is, that it may be finished in a future not very remote, and that we may be able to pray within its halls, "Give peace, O Lord, in our days, for there is no other to fight for us but thee, our Lord, from whom are all holy desires, right counsels, and just works: Give to thy servants that peace which the world cannot give—that our hearts may be addicted to thy commands, and the fear of enemies taken away, the times may be quiet under thy protection! Amen, peace be with you." [Cheers.]

Mr. STURGE advanced, and said he had been commissioned, on behalf of the Peace Congress, to present a resolution to their distinguished friends, who had given them so hearty a welcome. The resolution said: "We beg to express our feelings of gratitude for this act of kindness, and the more readily, because this expression of your kindness is accompanied by approbation of the principles of peace, which we now represent" [loud cheers]. Perhaps he might be permitted to say, that he was sure all who were absent, as well as those who were present at the Peace Convention, concurred in the resolution which he had just read, and that they would all return to their native country impressed with gratitude for their kind reception at Cologne [cheers].

Mr. VILL said, they were very thankful for that expression of their good feeling, and the paper which had just been put into his hand would be filed in the archives of the Cathedral [loud cheers], along with the names of all the delegates and visitors [loud cheers].

An hour or two was then spent in inspecting its various attractions, under the guidance of the courteous priest. Cologne cathedral, although commenced in 1248, still remains in an unfinished state. The architectural elegance of the vast pile reminds the visitor of the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster Abbey, but its stupendous, yet airy, proportions are probably without parallel. The choir is the only part of the edifice finished; 161 feet high, and internally, from its size, height, and disposition of pillars, arches, chapels, and beautifully coloured windows (one of which was contributed by Queen Victoria), resembling a splendid vision. The cathedral is of the pure Gothic style of architecture, and if finished would be the most beautiful structure of the kind in the world. Great efforts have been made, and are now making, to procure the funds necessary to carry out the original design—the Protestant King of Prussia having been especially zealous in the cause. A large number of workmen are employed in completing the structure. The numerous party ascended to the walk outside the roof of the cathedral to survey the extensive prospect visible from that elevation; and, as may be supposed, no little difficulty and delay was caused in effecting their descent. The celebrated shrine of "the three Kings of Cologne," containing, it is said, the bones of the three wise men who came from the East to worship the infant Jesus, was illuminated for the occasion. It is asserted that the shrine and its various ornaments is worth six millions of francs, or £240,000, which is, doubtless, a gross exaggeration. Some incredulous people even hint that a number of the glittering objects which decorate the skulls are only bits of coloured crystals, and that there is more gilding than substantial gold in this structure. The effect of the cordial attention of the priests of the Cathedral was somewhat marred by the apparition of the begging boxes at the doors, the holders of which seemed very unwilling to allow the English visitors to make their exit without contributing towards the building fund. The bulk of the party proceeded from thence to the Bourse Café, which had been engaged for the purpose of a public meeting. On arriving there, the room in which the meeting was to be held, was found to be occupied, as usual, by some of the citizens of Cologne, who, smoking their cigars and drinking their coffee, regarded with surprise the sudden invasion. After some delay, Mr. Burnet good humouredly explained that the place was taken under a mistake. So little notion have the good citizens of Cologne of the nature of an English public meeting, that it was thought that the object in securing the room was for a quiet chit-chat over the refreshment which the place afforded! With this explanation of a somewhat ludicrous mistake, the party dispersed to their several hotels, after having, at the request of the

priest, written their names on a sheet of paper, to be deposited in the archives of the cathedral.

At half-past five on Friday morning, the Rhenish railway station was the scene of great bustle and confusion preparatory to the departure of the expedition from Germany. At six, the train was in motion, but without its full complement of passengers. A party of ill-fated individuals, who had slept at an hotel on the other side of the Rhine, were detained for forty minutes on the bridge of boats, by the communication being interrupted by the passage of some vessels down the stream, and had the mortification of finding the train gone on their arrival at the station, and of being under the necessity of going by an ordinary train to Malines, where they arrived in time to join their friends. The journey to Calais was not, on the whole, so tedious as the previous one—the distance being broken by frequent stoppages, and the train being punctual. The party breakfasted at Aix-la-Chapelle (where one or two of the more zealous travellers preferred consuming the time in a visit to the tomb of Charlemagne), and dined at Malines. At the latter place, the interval of an hour enabled a large number to visit the cathedral, which contains one of Vandyke's masterpieces, "The Crucifixion," and a beautifully-carved oak pulpit, besides other attractions. At Ghent, also, a short delay served to relieve the monotony of the journey. After this, as darkness drew on, the occupants of the moving mass of carriages seemed, for the most part, to resign themselves to silence or sleep, until their arrival at a small French station, the name of which we were too drowsy to "take a note of," when the sight of a refreshment-room seemed to impart a galvanic motion to the whole party, who rushed in eagerness to the saloon, and in a trice swept it of its contents. The train reached Calais at eleven o'clock; and what with the delay in getting supper, and in stowing away the luggage, the steamer did not leave her moorings at the pier until about half-past three. The night was fine, but cold, and the voyage to Dover afforded a happy contrast to the disagreeable incidents of the previous trip across the Channel. Long before the opposite coast was gained the day broke, and revealed the white cliffs of Albion—a sight which provoked a faint cheer from some of the more enthusiastic of the party; by no means responded to by their jaded friends. At six o'clock the steamer was alongside the quay in Dover harbour. Then commenced the tedious and vexatious operation of examining the luggage of the travellers, which occupied a full hour and a half, and occasioned no little grumbling. By half-past seven, the bulk of the party was seated in the special train, which conveyed them in two hours and a half to London-bridge station, where their dilapidated and fatigued appearance must have suggested to the idlers who were there gathered together, that a journey of some 500 miles, novel as it may be, is not unattended with weariness and inconvenience. The minor objects of interest here are the Library; the University, over which the party were conducted by one of the professors, and where Dr. Pennington took the opportunity, in a Latin address, of appropriately acknowledging the compliment paid to him by the diploma conferred upon him in this university; and the Church of St. Peter's, to the door of which Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, attached his celebrated theses, at the same time expounding the doctrines of the Reformed faith to a multitude of hearers assembled in the adjoining churchyard. The greater attractions to the party were the Castle and the views of the Rhine and Necker valley. The Castle is a mighty ruin—the scene of some of the saddest deeds of carnage which history has chronicled—the platform from which may be viewed some of the most enchanting prospects which mortal eye has ever dwelt upon. Its almost impregnable position exposed it to frequent sieges and bombardments—the memorials of which may be traced on its battered walls. To see the projecting bulwarks and hanging gardens of this renowned fortress and palatial residence now invaded by a detachment of the friends of peace, who could not fail to find in it one of the most striking exemplifications of the truth of their principles, was in itself a striking and suggestive spectacle. Some of the more adventurous of the party climbed the adjoining mountain overlooking the town, and from the lofty tower on its summit, were repaid for their toil by a most extensive prospect commanding the extensive valley of the Rhine, and interrupted only by the Vosger mountains of France, waving along the western horizon. The extreme flatness of the land brings into view innumerable towns and villages scattered over the scene, the distant church towers seemingly growing out of a sea of verdure, while winding through the beautiful landscape, the Rhine is seen at intervals glancing in the rays of the meridian sun. From this charming paradise, the bulk of the visitors departed by the four o'clock train on their return to Frankfort, delighted with the opportunity of having made even a hurried acquaintance with one of the most charming retreats in Germany. Happily for the comfort of the party, the bulk of the University students, who have obtained an unenviable notoriety for their riotous tendencies, were absent on their vacation holiday.

ADDRESS FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY TO THE CONGRESS.

The following is the address which was read to the Congress by Professor Cleveland, for which we were unable to find room in our last number:—

TO THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE ASSEMBLED AT FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.

Brethren and Friends,—The undersigned are deputed to address you on behalf of the friends of peace in Pennsylvania, to convey to you their greetings and well wishes; to offer you their congratulations on the progress of the good work; and, in their name, to bid you God speed. We feel that Pennsylvania has a right to be heard in your halls, for she was "founded in deeds of peace," and rests upon a corner-stone laid in justice and brotherly love. The goodly tree, whose boughs shelter her sons, has grown from a seed watered by not one drop of blood. In 1682, William Penn first landed with his followers on the fertile soil of his new home. Other colonists had been there before him, but they brought strife and violence with them, and their dominion could not endure. The simple children of the forest had seen the white men turning their thunder one upon the other, until their settlements dwindled away. But with William Penn there came humble and peaceful men, to whom sword and spear were unknown. They had no weapons but Christian truth and love. They raised no battlements, for the protecting grace of their heavenly Father was their sufficient shield and their sure defence. They spread no gaudy flag to the breeze, for they had an Almighty Champion, and his banner over them was love. They rent the air with no roar of cannonry, for they knew that the still small voice of a Holy Spirit went farther, and penetrated more deeply, than the booming gun. They met the savage warrior on his own ground, unarmed, and, as far as human means went, without defence. Royal parchments gave them the right to take possession of the soil and expel its inhabitants, but they recognised a higher law than royal parchments and a ruler above British majesty. They had bought the land from the Crown, but they would buy it again from its wild inhabitants. Beneath the spreading elms at Shackamaxon, by the banks of the placid Delaware, slowly winding through dense forests, they met the red chieftains face to face and offered them what they would for the privilege of dwelling in the land. It was then that "Maquon," as his savage brethren loved to call William Penn, pronounced these memorable words:—"We meet on the broad pathway of good faith and good will. No advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. I will not call you children, for parents sometimes oblige their children too severely; nor brothers only, for brothers differ. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain, for that the rains may rust or the falling tree may break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts—we are all one flesh and blood!"

Under the broad canopy of heaven was this treaty made, but it was held more sacred than any ever concluded under palace roof. The "high contracting parties" were no subtle diplomats, but a quiet, and simple-minded Quaker on the one side and a savage chieftain on the other, yet both earnest and sincere in their intentions and steadfast in their faith. It had no witnesses but the sky, the forest, and the flowing river, the all-seeing eye of the Good Spirit and the silent monitor in the heart of each one present. It was recorded on no parchment, but on the hearts alike of the white man and the red. It was attested by no royal or noble signet, but only by the seal of Christian love, and yet never was treaty better kept in letter and in spirit to the end. Years after, when other counsels ruled the Quaker commonwealth and strife came in, the Indian never ceased to respect the followers of William Penn; and when cruel-minded men made the gentle Conestoga run red with the blood of the Christian Indians, they fled to Philadelphia—to the city of brotherly love—to seek shelter and protection among the men of peace.

Nor were these the only sons of peace that blessed the soil of Pennsylvania with their presence. Into her mountain fastnesses, and among her fertile valleys, the Moravian went with his Bible and his plough, to teach the red man Christianity and the arts of civilisation. Strong in faith and hope, he founded there a Bethlehem fit to be the cradle, and a Nazareth worthy the dwelling, of the Prince of Peace; and there he raised his Gnadenhütten and Friedenshütten, his tents of mercy and habitations of peace, from which the hymns of praise and thanksgiving might rise unitedly from Christian and Indian tongues. Sadly have these happy scenes been desecrated in later times, but the blessing of its holy infancy still rests in the calm sunshine of prosperity, on the forest land of Penn.

We say not these things boastingly, brethren, for we know that we must take shame to ourselves for a wide departure, as a commonwealth, from the blessed spirit of the founder. We mention them, because they constitute a green spot in the dark and bloody history of the past, and because we can draw from them courage for the present effort, and a glowing hope for the future. They show what is the power of a peaceful and loving spirit. They prove, by an unalterable fact, that the love of humanity in Christ can disarm the savage, and bury the hatchet of the wild warrior of the woods. They put to shame the miserable sophistry of those who contend that war is a necessity of civilised nations, and that a Christian people is too brutal to feel the force of the law of love, which tamed the stern race that arms could never conquer, but only exterminate.

We look to your deliberations, moreover, with an intense interest, because we think we see in them a deeper significance than even this great idea of an universal peace among the nations. The time has come when Christianity is to be something more than what a mighty man of war once termed it, "a devout imagination." It is to become the practical law of the nations. The law of God, which is the law of love, may and must become the law, not only of this or that land, but of universal humanity. Eighteen weary centuries have passed away since the promise of its coming was given us, and the faint in heart have long despaired of its fulfilment. But we know that the truth, then proclaimed, is mighty to the pulling down of strongholds. We have faith to believe that it will have its free course and be glorified among the nations, and that even now the kingdom of heaven is at hand. The great gospel of humanity, then first preached, must now be established. We must feel, more and more, that we have all one Father, and that one God has created us. We must feel—and we do

begin to feel—that we are all one flesh, as to our material wants, sufferings, and joys, and all one spirit, in regard to our spiritual relations and eternal destiny. The brotherhood of man,—to preach and to establish that holy doctrine is the mission of our age. Whatever stands in the way of that, must be put aside. No matter how time-honoured,—not even if encrusted with the moss of centuries or built up by the toll and blood of millions,—if it impedes the onward march of that great gospel of the poor, it is accursed and must perish from the way. We bless you, brethren, and we pray God to prosper you, because you meet to further the spread of that gospel. You meet to declare that man is greater than all nationalities,—that the cause of humanity is greater than all other earthly causes,—and that among the brethren of this, our one great family, there should be war and strife no more.

The people of Pennsylvania would never forget that our founder based his laws on the cardinal ideas of human equality and fraternity, and that even amidst the danger and tumult of the revolutionary struggle our more immediate progenitors proclaimed, by solemn legislative enactment, those exalted doctrines on which the only sound and unanswerable argument for peace can be sustained. Brought together from the ends of the earth, descended from the inhabitants of every clime, we feel our heart to go out in love to all the great family of man. We feel that the people everywhere are our brethren. We can have no just cause of hostility with the toiling millions of any land. Are they not bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh? Kings may be our enemies, nobles may turn from us with contempt, priests may preach hatred to us, bigots may raise up walls of national or sectarian prejudice to shut us out from their sympathies, but they cannot cut us off from the deep love of our toiling and suffering brethren. The sterling sons of labour, the humble workers everywhere, we can love, and bless, and pray for, and open our arms to welcome to our shores.

We trust, brethren, that you will not be easily discouraged in the good work you have before you. The eyes of none of those who now meet in your Congress may be blessed to see the full accomplishment of your desires. Wars and rumours of wars will continue for a season, and the hopes of some may wax faint, but the end must and will come. He has said it whose word is truth itself. The nations must soon see that their relations can be arranged and preserved without a resort to war more speedily, satisfactorily, and cheaply, than with it. These lower considerations might be enough to establish peace, if there were no higher motives in operation. Be earnest and untiring in your efforts, therefore, and they will be crowned with success. It may be that the fulfilment of our desires is nearer than some of you suppose. It may be that the principle of federation, so successfully illustrated by the states of this Union, shall commend itself to the nationalities of Europe as a means of escape from their frequent bloody conflicts. We verily believe that there is no limit to the application of that principle except those that bound the human family itself. There is nothing chimerical to us in the belief that the time is not far distant when it will be the law of the nations, the bond of universal humanity; and then shall your fervent prayer be answered,—

"When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle-flags are furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world!"

And may God in his mercy hasten the time!

Written and subscribed in the city of Philadelphia, the third day of the sixth month, 1850.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Peace Society of the State of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America,

Geo. W. Taylor, President.
Henry T. Child, M.D., Secretary.
Henry Grew.
James Otterson, Jun.
Thos. Mellor.
Henry S. Patterson, M.D.
Wm. Linn Brown.
Ch. D. Cleveland.
James Mott, Cy. C.D.C.

M. VISSCHERS ON DUELLING.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following letter from M. Vissochers, of Brussels, in reference to the resolution which was adopted by the Congress on the subject of duelling:—

"MONSIEUR LE SECRÉTAIRE.—Absent from the assembly at the moment when the honourable M. De Cormanin explained his proposition against duelling, I have only to accept the mission of supporting it. When M. le Président shall call upon me, I should not like the cause of my absence to be misunderstood. It is nearly fifteen years since, in one of my first writings in Belgium, that I combated the prejudice in favour of duelling, which at that time was very prevalent. Recently a deplorable instance has been given by two statesmen—the one a member of our Chamber of Representatives, the other a member of the Opposition—of the effects of duelling; one of them having escaped death only by miracle. In 1836, the Belgian Legislature made a law to punish in various degrees those who took part in any way in this mode of combat. Public opinion had previously sanctioned the law. The duel is no longer one of our customs; but a false shame at that time would not allow that one man should refuse what is called a 'cartel d'honneur.'

"In my pamphlet, after having shown the anti-religious and anti-social character of duelling, I proposed to overthrow it by, above all, the force of ridicule; if I demanded a law, it was to secure, by means of prevalent modérés, the repression of the duel which remains unpunished when the lawyer for the crown can only require the application of the ordinary penalties against murder or wounding.

"I quote this caricature which struck me:—A husband fights a duel with the seducer of his wife: the husband falls mortally wounded. 'I die satisfied,' says he, 'I have avenged mine house.'

"M. le Président Jaup, in his discourse, has shown us the great improvements which have taken place in our criminal justice. After they had for a length of time been proclaimed impracticable, these reforms took place: one can no longer understand how the abuses could have existed.

"It is the same with duelling. During the fourteen years that the law has existed in Belgium, there has not been any duelling between people of the higher ranks;

at least, I cannot recall any instance of it. Neither in the army does it exist any more than among the gentry. This abominable practice prevails still in all the universities of Germany. The consequences of it are rarely dangerous; but young men, serious and cultivated, ought not to seek to imitate the customs of their ancestors of the forests of Germany, or the gross manners of the middle ages. In Belgium, I do not recollect that there has been, for twenty years, any duelling among the students, although formerly there were some unhappy examples of it.

"It is not, then, from a scruple of principle that I have not mounted to the tribune. There is a combat I never refuse—it is that which leads men to render homage to the great truths which shine around humanity in its course; but reason and speech are the only arms that I wish to use.

"Receive, &c. AUG. VISSCHERS."
"Frankfort S.M., Aug. 25, 1850.

THE CONGRESS AND THE FRENCH, BELGIAN, AND PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS.

In our last number we omitted to mention that, at the close of Friday's sitting of the Congress, the English and American delegates remained in the hall, and passed the following resolution:—

The delegates and visitors from Great Britain and the United States of America to the Peace Congress of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, present their sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the Governments of France, Belgium, and Prussia, for the various facilities afforded them in their route to the Congress, and especially for the privilege of continuous transit by means of a special train, the exemptions from passports and examination of luggage. They also desire to express their sense of the cordiality with which they have been received by the people of the three countries, as well as of the courtesy shown them by the various official authorities. They record their sincere conviction that the frequent interchange of such friendly communications between different countries is eminently calculated to maintain peace and good-will among the nations of the earth.

It is intended to present this resolution to the three Governments respectively through the medium of the proper authorities.

A ROMANCE WITHOUT FICTION. — About three years ago, the Rev. R. S. M'Clay, of Concord, Franklin county, late of Gettysburgh, received a call from the Board of Foreign Missions connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to visit China, and preach the gospel to the benighted Celestials of the central flowery land. M'Clay was young, ardent, enthusiastic, and most willingly embraced the high and holy duty assigned him. In due time he arrived in China, and was stationed at Fan Chua, some 700 miles, in the interior, from Hong Kong. There he studied the native language, and commenced his labour among the Celestials with the most flattering success. Still there was something wanting—a void in the heart to be filled; he sighed for that best solace to a man, either in weal or woe—a wife. How to get one was an intricate question to solve. There were no American ladies there from whom he could make a choice; as for a Chinese wife, the laws of the land forbade it, neither did his inclination desire it. What, then, was to be done? A fertile imagination can accomplish wonders—a firm determination can surmount difficulties that would "o'er-top old Pelion." He wrote to the Board of Missions on the subject; he wrote in pathetic—we might perhaps say poetic—strains of his lonely condition for the want of one on whom he could bestow his affections, and who would be the partner of his joys and sorrows through life, and ended by asking the board to send him a young lady who would be willing to become his wife—agreeably to his directions, which he sent in the form of a blank declaration, to be filled up by the lady accepting the proposition. This was a novel proposition, but the board was of opinion that it was a just one, and proceeded with due diligence to search for the object desired, and, strange to say, success crowned their efforts. Some time previous to receiving Mr. M'Clay's letter, a young lady, Miss Henrietta Sperry, of Brooklyn, New York, made application to the board to be sent as a missionary to China, but was refused on account of being unmarried. To her the application of Mr. M'Clay was shown; she at once filled up the blank application, and a correspondence ensued, which ended in her leaving New York in company with a number of other missionaries, on the 12th of March last, in the ship Tartar, for Hong Kong, where she will be met by Mr. M'Clay, and the nuptial ceremony will be solemnized. The lady's personal attractions have been described to us by one who had the pleasure of seeing her previous to taking sail on her mission of love. She is described as being beautiful and fascinating in appearance, and possessed of that charm of loveliness which should adorn every female character—a well-cultivated mind, stored with the richest gifts of knowledge from the fountain of education, and a moral refinement which will bear with it the jewel of a bright inheritance beyond the confines of time.—*American Paper.*

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—An accident of a lamentable nature occurred on Thursday morning on this line, at the Marsden station, near Colne, which terminated in the death of one passenger, and injury to several others. The man who removed the truck on to the line, which caused the collision, is said not to have been a regular hand, but was doing duty for a sick porter. He is under the surveillance of the police, awaiting the result of the coroner's inquest.

The coach that runs daily from Cambridge to London has been crowded with passengers since the dispute with the engine-drivers on the Eastern Counties Railway, so that ostlers on the road begin to think "the good old times are come again." Other passengers proceed from Cambridge to Huntingdon, and travel to London by the Great Northern line.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROVINCIAL TOUR.

The President has completed his tour through the eastern department of the Republic and returned in safety to Paris. Our last accounts left him at Strasbourg. In the various towns he met, for the most part, with an excellent reception. Lunneville showed an amicable Republicanism. Nancy, capital of the Meurthe, was less complaisant: here for the first time persons were arrested for crying "Vive la République!" and it is notable that in this instance, as in those which occurred in Alsace, the contumacious shouters were National Guards. The accounts very emphatically contrast the reception given by the complaisant authorities with that given by the Democratic masses. At Metz, which was reached on the 15th instant, the official arrangements were effective, and the show magnificent; but there were some exceptional demonstrations. For the first time, President Buonaparte here took notice of some of these manifestations. The favourable reporter of the *Times* thus presents the incident:—

"As he was about to enter the Prefecture, an officer of the National Guard stationed there, and who no doubt is a great admirer of the President, cried out, 'Vive Napoléon!' This was a signal for the others to utter the counter-cry; and I understand that many of the National Guard, amongst whom were several officers of the same force, cried out in a most marked and significant manner, 'Vive la République!' This, in fact, was so marked, both in tone and in the manner of delivery, as to place it beyond all possibility of doubt that insult was intended. It appears the President felt this: he stopped for a moment, and looked fixedly at the shouters, uttered words to the following effect, or at least very nearly so—'Gentlemen, if you mean this as a manifestation, permit me to tell you it is entirely out of place; if it be a lesson you intend to give me, I accept such from no one.' This he said in his usual quiet, cold, manner. The rebuke was not responded to."

Some 15,000 regular troops and National Guards were reviewed on Monday. As the troops defiled, many of the cavalry cried out, "Vive Napoléon!" But the battalion to which the well-known Sergeant Boichot belonged, and which forms part of the garrison of Metz, moved on silently.

The President has made the construction of artillery a special subject of study; so his reception at the arsenal was most enthusiastic, and cries of "Vive Napoléon!" exclusively were heard during the whole time he remained there. He conversed on subjects connected with artillery, and, after the manner of most "distinguished personages," surprised the military men present by the extent of his professional information. A little before the troops filed off, each line broke up, and massed themselves in divisions. It was remarked that the National Guard of Metz encircled within its own ranks the National Guards of the rural districts, without doubt in order that the cry of "Vive la République!" should be the first and last manifestation proceeding from their legion. The day before, they had played precisely the same trick with the National Guard of Thionville, whom they cooped up within their own ranks as far as the Place de la Prefecture, thus forcing them to appear as if joining in the "Marseillaise." During the filing-off the National Guard cried most loudly and constantly, "Vive la République!" but the cry of "Vive le Président!" also issued from the same ranks. In the evening, a grand ball was given in honour of Louis Napoleon. The managers conceived the idea of not allowing any but ladies to enter the ball-room before the President's arrival: when he entered the room, at a little after nine, he found himself surrounded by all the pretty women of Metz. The gentlemen were then admitted, and dancing immediately commenced. The President opened the ball, and remained there until eleven o'clock. On his departure for Chalons-sur-Marne, on Tuesday morning, the demeanour of the immense crowd was good; that of the National Guard better than on his arrival.

President Buonaparte's progress from Metz to Paris was highly satisfactory to him. At Verdun, the streets were transformed into a garden, and the enthusiasm of the people seemed greater and more sincere than in any other town. At Rheims, he replied to a flattering address with effective brevity:

Our country wishes for nothing but order, religion, and liberty. Everywhere the number of the agitators is infinitely small, and the number of the good citizens infinitely great. Entering this ancient city of Rheims, where the kings, who also represented the interests of the nation, came to be crowned, I wished that we could, in the same place, crown not a man, but an idea of union and conciliation, of which the triumph would restore repose in our country.

The President entered Paris on Wednesday evening.

The following remarks on the President's tour, by the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, considerably modify the glowing colours of the descriptions we have chiefly followed hitherto:—

I observe that some of your London contemporaries, deceived by the flattering accounts published in the telegraphic despatches of the Government in the early part of the journey, have come to the conclusion that the feeling of the people of France is universally royal, and that the country is on the eve of assuming a monarchical form of government. This is not the impression here. Many who, only a few weeks ago, imagined that the Republic was nearly at an end, are now convinced, from the different incidents which have occurred in the course of this journey, that it may last a considerable time longer. The mode in which the Republicans have chosen to give expression to their opinions at Dijon, La Croix, Brousses, Besançon, Mulhausen, Strasbourg, and other places, may not have done themselves

any great honour or improved their position in the opinion of the country; but still, in consequence of the demonstrations, or, more properly speaking, in spite of them, men who judge without prejudice or passion are now persuaded that the Republican party, and more especially the party opposed to the imperial aspirations attributed to Louis Napoleon, are much more numerous in France than they had previously supposed. The official people have, during this journey, as on other occasions, been *empressés* in their attentions; provincial curiosity has produced its customary effects; the love of public shows and exhibitions has roused the people to an extraordinary degree of excitement, which persons willing to be deceived have mistaken for enthusiasm; but in opposition to all this factitious joy the real spirit of the people has shown itself with universal openness, and the prevailing democratic feeling has on more than one occasion broken out into acts of hostility, coarseness, and insolence. Nor is it alone on the part of the republicans that this spirit of opposition has been shown. The President has been received by the monarchical party with an indifference amounting almost to hostility, which has encouraged the bolder democrats in the more candid expression of their animosity. In short, notwithstanding the efforts of the local authorities to make the reception of Louis Napoleon worthy of the head of the government, and notwithstanding the factitious enthusiasm produced on the multitudes by gay fêtes, splendid balls, and great processions, it is evident that he was everywhere coldly received by a great portion of the population, and that the very efforts of his friends to raise his popularity have had a directly contrary effect. It has been remarked that when, under former reigns, Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the younger branches of the Orleans family, made journeys similar to the present in several parts of France, there never was an instance in which the official enthusiasm was checked by manifestations of hostility similar to those which have been recorded by the journals within the last week. It has also been remarked that, notwithstanding the evident desire of Louis Napoleon to stand well with the army, nothing has been said, even in the organs of the *Elysée*, with respect to the enthusiasm of the troops, and that only one instance is given in which they cried *Vive le Président*, when the crowd cried *Vive la République*. Perhaps the silence of the troops may have been in consequence of specific orders to that effect, but in the meantime it is set down to a feeling of indifference, or even hostility.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The desire for the revision of the constitution would appear to be progressing amongst the Provincial Councils. The Council-General of the Dordogne, sitting at Périgueux, adopted, by unanimity, a resolution demanding a revision of that fundamental code. The Council-General of the department of the *Eure*, sitting at Evreux, has also adopted the same resolution by a considerable majority. The Council-General of the *Calvados*, sitting at Caen, has adopted a resolution to the same effect. M. Dupont de l'Eure has presented a protest against the revision of the constitution in the Council-General of that department. The Council-General of the department of Avezon has rejected a motion demanding a revision of the constitution.

M. DE LAMARTINE has re-appeared upon the scene with suggestions touching the present crisis. Beginning with demonstrating the impossibility of restoring either monarchy or empire, he advocates the maintenance of the Republic. He looks upon a revision of the constitution in the light of a national necessity. He regards it as the mission of the new Constituent Assembly, to restore universal suffrage, but purged of abuses; to re-establish two Chambers; to replace the Council of State with an elective Senate; to declare the re-eligibility of the actual President; to prolong his term of office; and, finally, to appoint a provisional executive. Louis Napoleon, whose term of power expires on the second Sunday in 1852, will, M. de Lamartine is persuaded, descend from his presidential chair on that day, and re-assume his station of a private citizen.

The *Evenement* mentions a report that the Duchess d'Orleans has written to M. Thiers to inform him that the Queen, her mother-in-law, and the other members of the family, are desirous of his presence at a *conseil de famille*, to be held at Claremont in the course of the present month.

THE WIESBADEN CONFERENCE.

Many accounts from Wiesbaden concur in stating that a complete schism in the Legitimist party has been caused by M. de Larochejaquelin's letter. A letter in the *Ordre* thus describes the rupture—

M. de Larochejaquelin, whose monarchical devotedness does not exclude a certain Republican frankness, and who has a strong feeling of his personal value, showed a pretension to play a principal part. After the arrival of the Prince he held a second rank. Apartments had been reserved by order of the Count de Chambord in the Hotel Düringer for M. Berryer and several other leading members of the Legitimist party; but M. de Larochejaquelin was overlooked. This gentleman afterwards wished, without waiting for the advice or the convenience of the Count de Chambord, to proceed to prescribe the conduct which the Legitimist party should adopt. He was given to understand that he showed himself too impatient. A short time after, the Count de Chambord formed a sort of privy council, with which he proceeded in long and private conferences to that examination on which M. de Larochejaquelin pretended prematurely to bring on a discussion. This privy council was composed of M. Berryer, General de Saint Priest, M. de Vatimesnil, M. Benoist d'Azy, and the Duke de Noailles. M. de Larochejaquelin did not form a part of it. That gentleman was deeply hurt at this exclusion, and abruptly left Wiesbaden without taking leave of the Prince. After his departure, the Count de Chambord said before several persons, "I regret for M. de Larochejaquelin's sake that he has left us in this manner." I have dwelt on these facts because they explain the state of things declared by the Count de Chambord. The Prince has loudly declared himself, both by his acts and by his words, in favour of the prudent, circumspect, and conciliatory policy of M. Berryer, and against the ag-

gressive one of M. de Larochejaquelin and the *Gazette de France*. Contrary to the opinion of the ultra Legitimists, the persons engaged in the conferences at Wiesbaden asserted that before all it was necessary to defend and save material order. It was to that work that for the last two years MM. Berryer, de Vatimesnil, and Benoist d'Azy, have devoted themselves; and their conduct has met with the entire approbation of the Count de Chambord.

The Count seems to be trying to play the same game with the working men which Louis Napoleon did before he obtained power. He is described, in the *Opinion Publique*, as taking great interest in the condition of the labouring class. To three members of the deputation from the working men of Paris,

He spoke with the greatest emotion of the women and young girls who were exposed by their misery to fall into snares laid for them, and pointed out institutions which might be established for their assistance. He entered with great feeling into the situation of the workmen who were prevented from earning their bread honestly from want of employment. He also spoke of the means which might be adopted to give employment to liberated convicts, and to bring them back to the paths of honesty. He left the three delegates deeply impressed with gratitude for the solicitude evinced towards the working classes.

The same journal gives an account of a dinner given by the Parisian deputation, at which the Marquis d'Épinay, the Count de Laferronnays, the Prince de Montmorency, the Marquis Duplessis Bellière, and other noblemen, were placed here and there among the workmen. This was very clever, and would, no doubt, have its effect for the moment. At the dessert the Prince entered the room, and the company all rose. Having filled a glass he said, "with a deep and vibrating voice—Gentlemen, I give you a toast: to France—to my dear country." The toast was drunk with unbounded enthusiasm, especially by the working men, who are described as having been quite carried away by the spirit of the scene. Each one took away with him the glass in which he had drunk to the health of the Prince. "They hoped that Providence and France would one day allow them to drink to the health of the Count de Chambord in the country of his ancestors, and they, therefore, desired to provide themselves with their glasses." M. de Salvandy had arrived at Wiesbaden in the company of M. Pageot, formerly French envoy to the United States. They were both invited to dine with the Duke of Bordeaux, who placed M. de Salvandy at his right hand.

THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES.

Hostilities are still suspended. The position of the two armies remains the same. The news of the re-occupation of the towns of Toenneing and Friedrickstadt by the Holstein troops is now contradicted. The Duchies have received no other assistance from Germany than the private subsidies of men, money, and other necessities; and, whilst on the one hand the *Augsburg Universal Gazette* speaks of a plan of the Bavarian Government to summon a congress of the German states, for the object of giving a mutual help to the Duchies, it is rumoured, on the other hand, by the German press, that, in consequence of the Vienna Cabinet having adhered to the London protocol, 3,000 Austrians composing the Voralberg corps, commanded by the Archduke Albrecht, and the tenth corps of the German Confederation, are destined, if not already ordered, to enter Holstein, to eventually occupy the Duchy of Schleswig, and to destroy the army of the Duchies. But, if the Holsteiners are lacking assistance on the part of official Germany, a new destroyer of human life has just begun its ravages in their ranks: viz. the *Cholera Morbus*. Fortunately for them, their adversaries are suffering more severely from the presence of the same disease.

Whilst hostilities are suspended between the two belligerent parties, and the fatal strokes of the cholera have followed those of the cannon and the bayonet, Lord Palmerston has thrown his diplomatic missile against the independence of the Duchies, viz., a note despatched to the Prussian Government, in which he calls upon Prussia, in the terms of her treaty with Denmark, to interfere with Holstein, and, "without delay, to use all the means at her disposal to induce the Lieutenantancy of the Duchies to respect the engagement which Prussia has contracted for Holstein as well as for the other members of the confederation." But to this note the Prussian Cabinet has replied, "That the invocation of the treaty referred to is a matter of surprise to the Prussian Cabinet. None knows better than the mediating power (England) that the simple peace was expressly accepted in the supposition that events were to take their free course, and that the settlement of the differences between the Duchies and the King-duke was to be abandoned to the parties then in presence—the eventualities of a decision by force of arms being expressly taken into account." Another despatch has since been received at Berlin from Lord Palmerston, inviting Prussia to sign the London protocol. An answer was in preparation, containing, of course, a refusal.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 20th ult. The most important item of political news is the announcement that the differences between the United States and Portugal have been settled, Portugal consenting to pay in all cases except in that of the "General Armstrong," and that it is to be left to the arbitration of a disinterested power, probably Sweden. The latest dates from Washington are to the 19th of August. The Senate, having passed the Utah Bill, the Texas Boundary Bill, the bill for establishing a territorial government in New Mexico, the bill for admitting California into the Union, and had taken up the Fugitive Slave

Bill. Several amendments had been offered, but the measure was making slow progress. In the House of Representatives, motions to suspend the standing orders and take up the territorial bills sent from the Senate on the 20th or 23rd, were rejected. The Appropriation Bill was advancing very tardily.

Texas seems resolved to continue obstinate on the boundary and other territorial questions. A special and adventitious interest has been given to the question by the development to a sort of crisis of certain negotiations between the State of Texas and the Federal State, which commenced under the presidency of General Taylor. Rendered apprehensive by the movements of the New Mexicans towards obtaining a territorial government, Texas had memorialized General Taylor on the encouragement to those movements given by the federal officers left in charge of its military government since its conquest in the Mexican war: complaining that their political movements prejudiced the position of the legislative question. Governor Bell had at last intimated that he should march Texan troops, and take possession for his own state, pending the legislative deliberations. President Fillmore had intimated that the disputed territory now held by the Federal State would be so held inviolate, and that any attempt by Texas to invade it would be repressed by all the military and naval power of the Union. The President's message communicating these developments, and Mr. Secretary Webster's despatches, embodying the federal case, are much praised for their decision of tone and fine style.

CANADA.—Toronto papers of the 10th instant communicate the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament by Lord Elgin on that day. One hundred and seven bills were made law by the Queen's assent. The list includes acts for the transfer and management of the Provincial Post-office; to equalize assessments; to establish free banking; to impose twenty per cent. on foreign reprints of English copyrights; to incorporate a company for the settlement and moral improvement of the coloured population; to make the selection of juries by ballot; and to give municipalities power to issue or withhold tavern-licences. The ceremony of prorogation had some *belat* given to it by the invited visit of the authorities of Buffalo with some two hundred citizens from that industrious centre of Yankee enterprise. The visit seems to have been very pleasant to both parties; and accounts say with *naïveté*, that Lord Elgin is growing popular again—he received several cheers, some of them from the Tory party. Accounts from Toronto deny, on authority, the rumour that Lord Elgin was about to retire from the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

WEST INDIES.

By recent accounts it appears that the Isthmus of Panama was very sickly from the heavy rains. Numbers of persons were dying from scarcity of food and the want of proper medical attendance. Another affray had taken place between the Indians and Americans, the latter having fired upon the former. The Indians afterwards armed themselves, and drove the Americans to a part of the town of Chagres entirely occupied by them. The intended road across the Isthmus of Panama from Navy Bay had been commenced by the American company, hundreds of labourers having arrived there from Carthage and the surrounding country.

Throughout the West Indies the 1st of August holidays in celebration of emancipation had passed off quietly.

Dates from British Guiana are to the 4th ult. The subject of Coolie immigration had been the most prominent feature of public interest, and the Court of Policy was occupied with a bill for its renewal and better regulation. The feeling of the community appeared to be decidedly averse to the colony having any further connexion upon the old terms with these Asiatic labourers. The *Demerara Royal Gazette* affirms, that the Coolies have already proved a very dear bargain to the country, and that it is questionable whether the condition of the colony, as an exporting community, has been much improved by the costly experiment of 1845. It appears that the enormous sum of 947,816 dollars has been expended since 1845 in supporting the introduction of Coolies from India.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The suicide of Colonel King, commanding her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, on the 6th of July, has excited a painful sensation in India. The circumstances which led to the rash act were as follows:—A private of the regiment was sentenced, some time back, to receive corporal punishment, for charging the Colonel with cowardice, stating that he ran away at Chillianwallah. The prisoner was brought on parade for punishment in a state of palpable intoxication, having been allowed to get drunk in the guard-room of the 14th while under sentence; the punishment was, nevertheless, proceeded with. When freed from the triangles the prisoner, infuriated by pain and drink (he had drunk in the guard-room near two bottles of spirits), becoming, as might have been foreseen, outrageous and abusive, rushed up to the Colonel, and, in the presence of the whole regiment, repeated his former charge, for which he was again placed in confinement, and sentenced by a court-martial to transportation—which sentence the Commander-in-Chief refused, under the circumstances of the case, to sanction; and ordered the man to return to his troop. The remarks of the Commander-in-Chief on this trial, added to what he formerly said at Lahore ("that the men of the 14th would go anywhere if properly led"), stung Colonel King so deeply as to induce him to commit suicide.

The Affreedees have again closed the pass to Ko-

hat, and seem inclined to be as troublesome as ever. A man of the Horse Artillery has been shot by one of them close to his quarter guard.

General Campbell has returned to the Punjab, but a large party of officers still remain in Cashmere, where they are treated by Gholab Singh with the utmost kindness and attention.

The south-west monsoon, so long delayed, had at last set in in earnest, and all apprehensions of famine in Western India were at an end. In Bengal the rains were injuriously heavy for the indigo cultivation, and there were great floods in the neighbourhood of Calcutta—the course of the intended railway to Budram being described as at present a “sea of inundation better adapted to the operation of steam-boats than steam-carriages.”

The *Lahore Chronicle* says, that “the order retaining Scinde allowances for the troops beyond the Indus, at the time the Governor-General had expressed his anxious desire to assimilate the pay, is the real ground of the feud known to exist between his Lordship and Sir Charles Napier.”

The Sikh prisoners at Allahabad still keep the authorities there in a state of disquiet. They have been detected in communication with the ex-Ranee (now in Nepal). On the 26th of June, a Cawnpore Brahmin, named Seetaram, was found inside the quarters inhabited by the prisoners, ten in number, notwithstanding all the precautions and vigilance used to prevent every species of intercourse. Nothing was found on the man, though he acknowledged being in Sikh pay. The next day a court of inquiry was assembled, and sufficient was elicited to prove that a deep-laid plot had been organized. The Jemadar and sentries in charge of the guard have been placed in arrest on a suspicion of collusion.

From China the intelligence is of no great consequence. Governor Bonham had arrived at Shanghai, but nothing more has transpired relative to the mission of her Majesty's sloop “Reynard” to Peking, or rather to the Peiho. The new Governor of Macao, Senhor Da Cunha, has arrived in China, together with three small ships of war and about 1,000 troops. Communications have passed between him and the Imperial Commissioner, but their precise nature has not transpired. It is rumoured that he is instructed to demand the absolute cession of the peninsula of Macao to the Portuguese and the withdrawal of all Chinese posts within a certain distance, together with the expence of the present expedition. His force is, however, considered insufficient for energetic coercive measures should his demands be refused.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne papers to the 16th of May have been received in India. They bring intelligence of the commencement of an open and determined agitation of the question of the severance of the Australian colonies from the mother country. The agitation has been originated by the Rev. Dr. Lang, a Presbyterian minister and old colonist, who, it will be remembered, published lately in the English papers a strongly-written letter to the Colonial Secretary regarding the misusage of their colonies by the Colonial-office. Dr. Lang has delivered a long lecture on the subject at Melbourne, breathing respect for the Queen, and general good-will to England, yet strongly advocating separation and independence. He recapitulates the leading instances of alleged misusage under which the colonists have suffered, and likewise puts forward other reasons of a cogent description for the adoption of that step, to which he believes Great Britain will assent, “on a proper representation of the case.” While in England, he had consulted men of eminence in the political world, and received from them assurances to that effect. His idea of forming a great political league, in order to bring about the desired release, was cordially approved by the colonists, and they informed him that England was now fully prepared for such a movement on the part of her colonies generally, those of them especially that were able and willing to govern themselves, and to offer proper terms for the future, and that the day for sending forth British troops to put down insurgent colonies, and to hold them against their will, was past for ever. Dr. Lang goes on to recommend the immediate formation of an “Australian League,” to consist of all colonists who pay an entrance fee of 5s. with a yearly subscription of not less than 10s. The executive powers of this body, he proposes, shall be entrusted to a president, vice-president, one or more secretaries, and a council of 15, who will pursue the objects set forth in the four following resolutions:—

1st. To unite in one grand political league for mutual protection and defence, and for general advancement, the five Australian colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Port Phillip, and Cookland, or the Moreton Bay country; that the inhabitants of these colonies may henceforth feel and know that they are no longer isolated and detached communities—to be governed and oppressed separately and independently by ukases from Downing-street, with none to interfere for them from without—but one people, having common interests and common objects, the nucleus and elements of one great Australian nation.

2nd. To prevent the degradation of any one of these colonies into a mere receptacle for the convicted felons of Great Britain and Ireland; and to remedy, as far as may be practicable, the enormous evils that have already resulted from the prevalence and abuse of the transportation system in certain of these colonies.

3rd. To encourage and promote, by every legitimate means, the influx of an industrious, virtuous, and thoroughly British population into these colonies, that their vast and inexhaustible resources may be duly and fully developed, and that they may be fitted, as speedily as possible, for taking the high and influential place which they are evidently destined to hold in the civilized world, as the great leading power of the southern hemisphere.

4th. To achieve, by moral means exclusively, and with the full approbation and concurrence of Great Britain, the entire freedom and independence of these colonies, and their erection into sovereign and independent states; to be incorporated into one great political federation, like the Swiss cantons of Europe, or the United States of America, under the style and title of “The United Provinces of Australia.”

Assuming that England will agree to the erection of the proposed republic, Dr. Lang's scheme descends to the minor arrangements for its government, which he would commit to the hands of a president, with a salary of £3,000 per annum. A general legislature would assist and control the president, with functions it is designed to assimilate to those of the American chief magistrate. On all matters of internal legislation, education, religion, police, public works, and so forth, Dr. Lang recommends that the respective states of the federation should be left perfectly free. Dr. Lang entered into the details of the scheme at great length, and every word was applauded to the echo.

Dr. Lang appears to have been subsequently cast into prison arbitrarily for some matter of debt, to the great displeasure of the Melbourne public, who were raising a subscription to procure his release. The particulars of the affair are not given in any of the papers that have reached India.

The mining interest at Adelaide is in a flourishing state, and the total proceeds of copper mines during the last 4½ years are estimated at £592,262. Gold-washing has commenced with sufficient prospect of success to stop emigration to California. Experiments have been made on the sands from the bed of the Unkaparinga, a stream south of Adelaide, with a newly-invented machine, capable of washing from 25 to 30 tons per day. Two ounces of gold were obtained from 160lbs. of sand. Very promising indications of coal have been made on the south side of Kangaroo Island.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SLAVE TRADE DECLARED PIRACY.—Very important news has reached Liverpool from Rio Janeiro (*vid Bahis*), dated July 18. It appears that the Chamber of Deputies has passed a law declaring the slave trade to be piracy, and seems altogether to be in earnest to terminate the inhuman traffic. Sickness was very prevalent all round Rio.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA is as great as ever by sea, and greater than ever by land. It appears, however, that the sickness and mortality have been truly terrific. One correspondent, writing from Fort Saramie, says that he counted 645 newly-made graves on the trail to that place, and that many who were too ill to proceed were left by their companions to die.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR and his suite, accompanied by Captain Fanshaw, their interpreter, have been honing in Paris during the last ten days. On Thursday week they visited the galleries and museum of the Louvre. They greatly admired all they saw, but what appeared to please them most was the gallery containing Chinese designs and utensils. In the Hotel Sinet, the distinguished strangers lodge in apartments entirely separated from the rest of the hotel. They communicate with no one, and keep their curtains constantly closed. As their religion requires them to kill their own meat, the Prefect of Police, on the request of the English Embassy, has consented to allow animals to be slaughtered in the hotel.

THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND died insolvent. It is to the honour of the country that his property all goes to the discharge of his debts. His paintings have yielded at auction nearly £100,000.

KOSUTH'S LETTER TO GENERAL CASS.—Kuthya (Asia Minor), May the 25th, 1850.—General.—It is already ten months that I have the anguish of exile to endure. Nature has man's mind with wonderful elasticity endowed. It yields to many changes of fate, and gets accustomed even to adversity. But to one thing the patriot's heart never learns to inure itself—to the pangs of exile. You remember yon patrician of Venice, who, when banished, feigned high treason, that he might at least from the scaffold cast over the Riado a glance once more. This fond desire I can easily understand. I can so the more, because yon Venetian, though exiled, knew his fatherland to be happy and great: but I, sir, carry the colour of millions, the pains of a down-trodden country, in my wounded breast, without having even the sad consolation to think that it could not otherwise be. Oh, had Divine Providence only from treason deigned me to preserve. I swear to the Almighty God the threatening billows of despotism would have fallen like foam from the rock of my brave people's breasts. To have this dire conviction, sir, and, instead of the well-deserved victory of freedom, to find oneself in exile, the fatherland in chains, a profound sorrow, a nameless grief. Neither have I the consolation to have found mitigations of this grief at the hospitable hearth of a great free people, the contemplation of which, by the imposing view of freedom's wonderful powers, warms the despondent heart, making it in the destiny of mankind believe. . . . It is not a coward lamentation which makes me say all this, General, but the lively sense of gratitude and thankful acknowledgments for your generous sympathy. I wanted to sketch the darkness of my destiny, that you might feel what benefit must have been to me your beam of light, by which you, from the capital of free America, have heightened my night. It was in Broussa, General, that the notice of your imposing speech has reached me; in yonder Broussa, where Hannibal bewailed his country's mischief, and foretold the fall of its oppressors. Hannibal, exiled like myself, but still unhappier, as he was accompanied in exile by the ingratitude of his people, but I by the love of mine. . . . Yes, General, your powerful speech was not only the inspiration of sympathy for unmerited misfortune, so natural to noble, feeling hearts—it was the revelation of the justice of God—it was a leaf from the book of fate, unveiled to the world. On that day, General, you were sitting, in

the name of mankind, in tribunal, passing judgment on despotism and the despots of the world; and, as sure as the God of Justice lives, your verdict will be accomplished. Shall I yet have my share in this great work, or not? I do not know. Once almost an efficient instrument in the hands of Providence, I am now buried alive. With humble heart will I accept the call to action, should I be deemed worthy of it, or submit to the doom of inactive sufferings, if it must be so. But, be it one or the other, I know that your sentence will be fulfilled. I know that aged Europe, at the sun of Freedom's young America, will herself grow young again. I know that my people, who proved so worthy of liberty, will yet, notwithstanding their present degradation, weigh heavy in this balance of fate; and I know that as long as one Hungarian lives, your name, General, will be counted among the most cherished in my native land, as the distinguished man, who, a worthy interpreter of the generous sentiments of the great American people, has upon us poor Hungarians the consolation bestowed of a confident hope, at a moment when Europe's decrepit politics seemed our unmerited fate for ever to seal. May you be pleased, General, to accept the most fervent thanks of an honest friend of freedom. Let me hope that, should Mr. Ujhazy (my oldest and best friend, and present representative in the United States), in the interest of the holy cause to which you have so generously your protection accorded, addressing himself to you for something which you might, in your wisdom, judge convenient and practicable, you will not withhold from us your powerful support; and please to accept the assurance of my highest esteem and most peculiar veneration.—L. Kossuth, Anc. Governor of Hungary.—To the Honourable the General Cass, Washington.—I hope you will excuse my bad English. I thought it my duty to address you in your own language.

The Cape of Good Hope papers are writing histories of the Anti-Convict League; numerous instances of fidelity to the pledge are given. For example, a “government servant,” while being shaved was suddenly abandoned by the knight of the razor, on the discovery by the latter that the party operated on was obnoxious to the pledge. Mr. Justice Menzies for a similar reason was refused a pair of inexpressibles by his tailor, and the judge residing at Wynberg was refused a seat in an omnibus on the same plea.

La Patrie tells a story of a dispute between an English traveller and a custom-house officer respecting the admissibility of M. Soyer's magic stove. The officer contended that it was hardware prohibited by law. The Englishman assured him that it was his kitchen; seeing them look incredulous, “he quietly fixed the stove—lighted a brass lamp—produced from a kind of book one or two raw cotelettes ready egg'd and breaded, threw them into a microscopic frying-pan, and served them up in about a minute, to the great astonishment of the spectators.” The officer was not proof against this demonstration, and the stove was allowed to pass.

The potato disease has appeared in Belgium, particularly in the damp grounds of the province of Hainault. In the neighbourhood of Leuze the loss is estimated at 80 per cent. In some places the crop is not worth gathering in.

The Spanish clergy, in imitation of their Piedmontese brethren, evince symptoms of a desire to embarrass the Government by refusing religious titles to the possessors of church property.

CHOLERA continued to prevail in Egypt. At Alexandria there were about fifty deaths daily, at Cairo double the number, and throughout the Delta it exists more or less.

BON MOT BY LOUIS NAROLMON.—The *Journal de l'Asie* says:—“A number of *bons mots* of the President of the Republic, in passing through our province, are in circulation. We will cite one among others: A little before arriving at Lyons, a man was bathing near a little town, and, on seeing the President in the steamer, he raised his head from the water and roared like a madman, ‘Vive la République démocratique et sociale!’ Scarcely had the cry been uttered, when the persons near, being greatly irritated, prepared to chastise the demagogue. ‘Stop,’ said the Prince, smiling, ‘it is not astonishing that a *sans culotte* should be a partizan of the democratic and social republic!’ This *mot* disarmed the wrath of the bystanders, the bather took another plunge, and nothing else was talked of than the gracious conduct of the Prince.”

GENERAL HAYNAU has left Frankfurt and arrived at Brussels; on his way, it is said, to England.

THE LINE OF CUSTOMS now existing between the kingdom of Poland and the other parts of the Russian empire, is to be abolished on the 1st of January, 1861.

The British Museum is closed till the 7th of September, for the purpose of the reading-rooms, &c., being thoroughly cleansed.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD DECLINED.—The Queen, after viewing the gigantic Tweed viaduct at Berwick, to be called henceforth, by her Majesty's command, the “Royal Border Bridge,” was pleased to testify her sense of the eminent scientific skill of the engineer, Mr. Stephenson, by offering him, through Sir George Grey, the honour of knighthood. Mr. Stephenson gratefully and respectfully declined it.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

THE POTATO.—We have made several inquiries to-day (Aug. 31) among the farmers residing in the principal potato locality within forty miles of Newcastle, and the result is—the unanimous testimony of freedom from the blight.—*From our Correspondent*.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

* We regret that, by mistake, a paragraph of the proceedings of the Peace Congress delegates, commencing "The minor objects," &c., has been placed at the end of the narrative instead of being put under the head "Heidelberg," and was discovered too late to be rectified before post time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader." We will endeavour to supply the information in our next number.

"S. Cowling." Our space is this week pre-occupied.

"Amen." Declined.

Mr. HEARD'S CASE.—The following additional contributions have been received:—

	£	s.	d.
Alderman Challis.....	1	0	0
Rev. J. Burnet.....	1	0	0
J. P. Wilson, Esq.,.....	2	2	0
E. F. Wilson, Esq.,.....	2	2	0
R. Ashton Esq., Darwen	1	0	0

We shall be glad to be the medium of conveying any further amounts which our friends may entrust to our care, in behalf of Mr. Heard.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE week's intelligence presents few topics of any political significance, but one or two events which mark its calendar are destined to have no small influence upon the future well-being of the country. We may, therefore, pass by the occurrence of several parliamentary vacancies in quarters almost inaccessible to popular influence, and the secession of Viscount Fielding, a distinguished Puseyite, from the Established Church, in the presence of such suggestive events as the completion of the sub-marine telegraph between England and France, and the opening of the great railway viaduct across the Tweed, under royal auspices—the former adding a fresh link to the bond of union between the two most influential nations of Europe—the latter increasing the ties which unite the northern with the southern half of Great Britain. These important events are a fitting corollary to the Frankfort Peace Congress. The object of the latter may at present appear Utopian, as did a few years ago the realization of the former. But the completion of the one is a positive advance towards the completion of the other; and while worldly-wise journalists are holding up to ridicule the labours of the peace missionary, their own columns are recording events which are laying the foundation for his ultimate success. Not the least gratifying sign of "the good time coming" is the useful purposes to which the Queen and her consort are devoting their high influence; the one in promoting the facilities of communication by railways—the other by means of an Industrial Exhibition for all nations.

It is not often that we feel complacent, beyond a habitual sense that the execution of justice upon an offender is a service to the whole community, with the administration of criminal law. Terrible crimes excite so much of horror at their agents, as to push aside satisfaction at their punishment—minor offences fall into the indifferent regard of routine. But a sentence like that passed on the officers of the "Orion" calls almost for congratulation. Their fault was of a magnitude correspondent to its appalling result. They neglected an every-day duty—and the consequences were even more than is comprehended in the loss of so many lives. Such sins of omission may be of common occurrence—such consequent catastrophes can be but rare; but the latter, not the former, consideration must be weighed in awarding the penalty. Severity is necessary for the safety of the public, and will doubtless prove salutary to the profession. It will sharpen the owners of maritime conveyances in the selection of commanders, and correct the marvellous tendency of seamen to recklessness of their own lives, and of the hundreds entrusted to their care.

A dissension that might have occasioned a catastrophe scarcely less disastrous than that just dismissed, has been going on these two or three weeks past. The engine-drivers of the Eastern Counties Railway, strongly dissatisfied with the proceedings of a recently-appointed superintendent, claimed his dismissal, and resigned when refused. The directors of the company contrived to fill up

the vacancies, and so brought the seceders first to parley, and then unconditionally to submit and sue for reinstatement. There can be no doubt that the men had strong cause of complaint, and as little that they acted with the precipitancy of exaggerated strength. They thought themselves essential to the working of the line, and reckoned on the known readiness of directors to sacrifice all to dividends. The directors, on the other hand, had as certainly permitted their employed to fall into irregularities; pulled them up with sudden and arbitrary severity; and refused, with the hauteur of purse-pride, conference and rectification. The incident tells a third way—against the unnatural system which unites capital and labour by weekly payments alone; a bond of only partially mutual interest, liable to be broken the first moment that passion weakens the sense of self-interest in either party, greatly to the damage of both. Were engine-drivers shareholders, they would keep good time, take care of their iron steeds, seek to swell dividends, and abstain from strikes as suicidal; while directors would cease to snub a body that could spoil their re-election.

British India is giving new proof of the costliness of conquest, and the troublesomeness of a standing army. From amidst rumours of plots among native princes, and threats of resumed insurrection and hostilities, we may take the more intelligible and melancholy episode of the Fourteenth Dragoons, narrated in its proper place. Regiments get to blows about imputed cowardice at Chillanwallah, with which one taunts the other; and a private drives his colonel to madness and suicide by repeating the taunt, under shadow of the highest authority. The Commander-in-Chief may be as peevish as he is valiant, and more tyrannical than military despots need be—the insubordination of the Fourteenth may be unparalleled in the army—but men will scarcely disbelieve that this accidental glimpse reveals a normal condition of things. A standing army in a hot country is quite incompatible with peace. Loose the rein of discipline, and brigades will quarrel about the shape of their shakos, till called out again to fight the turbans.

The effects of the death of the citizen-king of France upon the future destinies of his country are not yet visible. Gradually the rival claimants for the supreme power are assuming a more decided and antagonistic attitude. The plans of the Orleanist section of the monarchical party are scarcely developed, so that at present Louis Napoleon and the Count de Chambord divide the field between them. The latter has broken up his little court at Wiesbaden, to which his Legitimist friends flocked in great numbers, with the understood determination that his claims to the crown of France are to be put forward with more prominence and resolution than has hitherto been the case. His claims consist in his Bourbon descent and a certain captivating style of address united with considerable tact—qualities which, two centuries ago, would have gained no little popularity, but in these days of revolutionary upturning will go but a little way to recommend him to a nation capable of self-government. On the other hand, President Napoleon has been urging his pretensions throughout the country *in propria persona*, but his partial success has been chequered by many significant rebuffs. Rural mayors and Catholic priests have evinced a blind zeal for his cause, but the more intelligent class have, for the most part, exhibited a provoking indifference to his imperial aspirations. On the whole, judging from recent events, the French people would appear to be satisfied to give their present constitution a fair trial, and, in respect to the rival claimants for their suffrages, to be disposed to exclaim—"A plague on both your houses." But we have yet to see what results are to arise from the cry now being raised in many of the Councils-General for a revision of the Constitution.

The other noteworthy events in foreign politics, are—the adhesion of Austria to the protocol guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish monarchy—the passing of a law by the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, declaring the slave-trade to be piracy—and the firm stand made by the new Government of the United States against the insolent pretensions of Texas.

From recent advices from Australia, it appears that Dr. Lang, whose efforts to promote emigration to that colony will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, has, with considerable success, commenced an agitation at Melbourne with the view of effecting a peaceful separation between that colony and the mother country. The details of his project are published elsewhere. At Melbourne the scheme has been very favourably received. How it will be regarded in other parts of that continent remains to be seen. Great as are the grievances of which Australia has reason to complain, we can scarcely suppose that it is yet in a position to take so extreme a step as that recommended by Dr. Lang, unless, indeed, the provisions of the new Australian Colonies Bill, which passed last session, should be specially obnoxious to the colonists.

TRANSPLANTATION NOT REPRODUCTION.

THE growth of our Australian colonies will form a striking chapter in the history of this nineteenth century—for they are of scarcely older origin. Living men beheld the ships which conveyed the first settlers. It then required a rare foresight and a bold imagination to prognosticate what is now common-place remark—that those vessels were freighted with the seeds of a new empire; indeed, of society in a new hemisphere. The soil was unknown, and the seed was unpromising to the worst degree. The foundations of almost all states were laid beneath the darkness of unrecorded antiquity, or the obscuring clouds of obscurity and meanness. Herdsmen too fierce for submission to patriarchal rule, hunters weary of the tameness of life in tents, are the half-fabulous authors of Oriental monarchies. Fugitives from misfortune and justice are said to have associated with the lupine progenitors of Rome in rearing it from the mud of Latium. The fathers of the Western world were not all pilgrims of religion and liberty, nor even the hardy sons of unscrupulous enterprise. But these men who, sixty years ago, sailed for the islands and shores of the Southern Asia, were neither escaped from persecution nor following hope. They were exiles in the hardest sense—their argosy was a prison—they landed in fetters, and worked under a taskmaster and a guard. They were shot down there as the refuse and the annoyance of the country that had given them birth, and was compelled to find a new outlet for them by the revolt of her older colonies—left there without thought of their destiny, or care for more than their sustenance and subordination. Nor did the site on which they were deposited then appear so rich as it has since revealed in the materials of wealth and the elements of prosperity. It lay completely out of the beaten way of the world's business. The surrounding ocean was untracked, save by adventurous whalers. The adjacent lands were totally unexplored, or known only as possessed by aborigines with whom it were better to be unacquainted. The nearest point within the circuit of civilization was beyond the hope of frequent communication. The very ground was suspected to be impregnated with tropical fires, as well as seen to be clothed with tropical beauty. Yet here were deposited the offscouring of this island—its long deemed the corner of the world—fermented, proved fecundite, corrected the worst of the evils it inevitably developed, and received continual accretions. In little more than fifty years, a country peopled by a few ship-loads of convicts has come to possess a population of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand—scattered over several states—half of which wonderful increment has taken place within the last ten years.

It is within this last period that those distant settlements may be said to have risen to the rank of colonies, and to have excited that regard in the mother country which is natural in the circumstances of both. Commercially they were even previously of noticeable importance. Their imports had risen to the amount of £3,376,673 in one year, and their exports to £1,846,428. Politically, they could not but be of value to a country governed by a class, for whom provision must somehow be made, and glorifying itself in unbounded dominion. But a certain point was reached—the first stage of national development accomplished. Imports began to decline and exports to increase in the same ratio—that is, the country was providing for itself, and becoming less dependent on, and more important to, others; offering to them the produce of her fields and mines, and only caring to receive back such as it would not be worth her while to make or grow. Wool and copper, in enormous quantities—the signs of duplex wealth, symbols of the two great divisions of human industry—coming here with reports of boundless pastures, and inexhaustible mines, induced a rapid tide of emigration thitherward. Statesmen turned their eyes in seriousness to an enviable sphere for the exercise of their legislative and administrative powers—for the governing of states which they had hitherto despised, and would now embarrass with their help. Speculators saw in its unbought territories a safe field for their chicanery. Lackland sons and disinherited heirs, impatient of the degradation of dependence, felt the spirit of youth seconded by the prospects of fame and power. Broken-down farmers, ruined tradesmen, were dazzled by the short and sure road it presented to freeholds and to fortune. Aspiring, thrifty artisans, sick of helpless submission to the oscillations of a huge commercial system beyond comprehension or control, panted for the certainty of employment, of independence, and of country life and renovated constitutions, promised in pamphlets and panoramas. Even to the dull ear and heavy heart of rustic poverty there came strange stories from transported cousins—guilty of poaching or sheep-stealing—of high wages and unlimited mutton. To tens of thousands it became a land of promise—a more generous country than that of their nativity, which still they might remember with



honour and affection; and whose loved scenes they might repeat, with warmer colouring, on that other side the globe.

And there, new feelings would spring up. The children of the original settlers would be discontent with the heritage of their fathers' shame. They would even come to resent as an insult the presence among them of a race from whose last generation many of them sprung. The landed proprietor or copper-company director, whose father was a transported burglar, was not likely to be pleased with the contiguity of such gentry; and more recent comers, of untainted descent, would join in the opposition to the continued infusion into their society of such bad blood. Disregard to their complaints would infallibly suggest reflections on their ability to stand alone, and hold their own against the world; of their right to self-government, and of the absurdity of importing constitutions and rulers. Superciliousness here would provoke angry retort and resolution there. So it might be expected, and so it has turned out. Remonstrances have been received with every arrival against the policy of our colonial office—now, a threatening attitude is taken up. The colonial office and the colonies have long been put in antagonism—now, they are presented as an alternative; and we are asked, reasonably enough, to surrender one or the other. The British people must take care that they have a voice in the decision—that Downing-street be not permitted to refuse its own surrender, and the colonies to accept that refusal as the irrational rejoinder of their mother country.

There is one party, at least, that is bent on saving the colonies to England, and reproducing England in the colonies. "The Canterbury Settlement" is a device of a very complex character—at once the establishment in New Zealand of a counterpart to England in the middle ages, and the realization of a Church of the future. The intending settlers have been collected from various rural parishes—chosen, it seems, chiefly for their good looks and their good manners. They were preached to at St. Paul's on Sunday—they were feasted at Gravesend the next day—and by this time are fairly off, in several ships of unprecedented comfort. Every settler, it seems, is to be at once a lord of the soil and a son of the Church. The land is lotted out for their purchase—at no cheap rate, it is said—and a spire is to be the first and most conspicuous feature of their encampment. A bishop goes with them—a man of undoubted talent and equal zeal—who would not suffer the delay of his consecration to prevent his superintendence of their exodus. He goes with them—promising to teach them to write Greek iambs and to bleed sheep; himself cultivating with his own hands his little fields, Cincinnatus-like—a pastor in a double sense. This is very pretty—more, so far it is very good. The spiritual teacher takes nothing from the sacredness of his office, and adds to the usefulness of the man, when he teaches the humanities and bucolics as well as the gospels, and enforces all by the example of a well-ordered, self-supported home. But the scheme is indicative of a desire which now succeeds to the neglect so long and mischievously prevalent—that of exporting to our colonies, ready cast and cut, patterned on the arbitrary models of existing or imaginary institutions, systems of government in Church and State, modes of life and education, which had better far be left to that invention of which necessity is the parent. It is well that emigrants should be helped, and even organized—that religious men and secular bodies should attend to the subject as one characterising these times; but it is unlikely that emigration will ever be greatly different to what it is—an undertaking in which a man to be successful should be unsolicited and individually energetic—willing to rough it himself, so that his children may have a better lot. To such men let the task of governing themselves be left, and the right conceded. Let them take with them, if they will, the forms, as well as the ideas, of their nation, as they take slips and seeds of trees and flowers that delight them now—and such as they would leave behind, were better left. Institutions, like cities, will only be transplanted in name, and wither in their strange soil—nations, like ideas and races, may reproduce themselves, renewing the vigour and beauty of their youth to the end of time.

THE LAWS OF LIFE, WEALTH, AND MORALS.

THE history of human knowledge is that of the gradual substitution in the human mind of the recognition of law for the vague idea of accident or chance. That every existence or event is an effect of some pre-acting cause, and that every effect must have an adequate cause, is an axiom easy to understand, but one that it took long time to establish, and that may take yet longer fully to apply. Its first perception is the dawn of intelligence—the herald streak of light on the eastern horizon of the intellectual night—its perfect comprehension, if, indeed, that be not reserved for the anticipated triumphs of a higher state of being

than the present, will constitute the noonday, or the more glorious and solemn eventide, of philosophy. We are now, it may be, midway in this inviting and ennobling career. We have got above the childish ignorance which instinctively attributed every phenomena of nature, every incident of life, and every movement in society, to itself, or to a cause but one step removed. We are no longer content to regard anything of which we can be the spectators or the subjects as an isolated entity or occurrence. We have become impatient to refer every object to its class, to rank every fact in its appropriate series, and to trace the generation of each, step by step, back to the remotest influence. The physical world was the first, obviously, to be subjugated to this august dominion. From the star to the sand-grain, from the cedar of Lebanon to the moss upon the wall, from the fragments of antediluvian monsters to the meanest insect desecrated,—all objects, organic or inorganic, it was perceived, were the agents and the creatures of powers—the winds and waters, subterranean fires and ethereal essences—which made them what they were; and which themselves had an appointed mode of action, from which deviation was impossible, but which it might be impossible to understand. The deities and demons of ancient belief were resolved into the poetical impersonations of these mysterious but no longer idolized powers, or were dismissed by the stern hand of science, to the shades of exploded folly. Next, the eye of Philosophy was turned within, and a new world of wonder answered to the questioning, introspective gaze. Her inquiries were evaded, and her curiosity heightened, by the unsubstantial nature and varying aspect of the phenomena with which she had now to deal. The intellect and the passions were themselves the subject of their own scrutiny, and seemed by perpetual restlessness to elude investigation. The senses were counted, distinguished, and denominated—but not so easily were to be separated and described the faculties, propensities, or call them what you will, that make up the mysterious soul. Hypotheses were started, theories framed, systems promulgated and established; but, like the meaner empires of the sword, these dynasties of intellect rose and fell in melancholy succession. In modern times, the method—the inductive, introduced by Bacon—so successfully employed upon the outer world, has been brought to bear upon the inner; with what result it remains to be seen—for who does not feel that has listened to the disciples of Locke and of Kant, that a satisfactory philosophy of mind has yet to be constructed? The morals of mankind—good and evil, right and wrong, the sanctions of duty, the Godward and the human virtues, the rewards of rectitude, and the penalties of disobedience—this was a branch of knowledge too essential, it would seem, to human welfare, to be left to unaided reason; revelation has interposed with its heavenly light, and constituted the ministers of religion the masters of ethical science. Still another great province had to be invaded. Society, with its infinitely varied conditions—births, marriages, and deaths; wealth and poverty; agriculture and commerce; virtue and crime; its periods of repletion and of want, of health and disease; its classes of decorous and criminal; its poor laws and police; its vast aggregate and infinite multiplication of individual characteristics and interests—all these had been neglected by the historian, the philosopher, and the statesman, for the projects of ambition, the imagining of ideal governments, and the meeting of extraordinary exigencies. Adam Smith may be deemed the father of that social science which, busying itself at first with the laws which govern the creation of wealth, is now entering on the higher topic of its distribution, and embracing all the interests of man. Statesmen of every rank, politicians of every party, have imbibed the spirit, however they may read the lessons, of this new philosophy. They all admit that the material and moral condition of the people at different periods and in different parts—the ebb and flow of populations, of pauperism, and of crime—have some connexion with each other and with other things, perhaps with the primitive facts of human nature; that their laws, if made and administered in ignorance of this, can only work for mischief; but if the transcript, the wise interpretation, of this, may avert or mitigate calamities which now surprise and desolate—as the mariner, having no control over the storm-cloud which he descries with dismay upon his track, may yet turn aside and see it sweep past, its lightnings a harmless fringe upon "the trailing garments of the night."

Governments have, therefore, aided the philosopher of late by collecting for him facts, accurately taken and tabulated, on which to erect his instruments of observation. The office of the Registrar-General is the Greenwich Observatory of social science; and from it, and similar establishments, valuable reports are continually emanating. Several such have been some time before us—and now that the suspension of law-making gives us time and space to reflect on the principles of legislation we mean occasionally to discuss them—the laws of

life, wealth, or morals; and we trust our readers will not suffer this somewhat dry exordium to deter them from pursuing the subject in our company.

GALVANISM AND GUTTA PERCHA.

WE have now lying before us a couple of inches of rounded gutta percha, thick as our little finger, penetrated by a piece of copper wire about a tenth of that thickness. Twenty-five miles of this substance were, on Wednesday last, laid down between Dover and the nearest point on the opposite coast of France, and constitute the submarine telegraph.

There is nothing very wonderful in the accomplishment of this last triumph of science and skill. It is only one of a series of achievements which seem to grow naturally out of each other. Given, a power which will make itself felt at any distance, if courteously offered a metal thread for its transit, and with no measurable loss of time, what remains but to supply the mechanical details? which often, indeed, are perplexing, but are sure to be overcome—for not a power of nature has been discovered, and its applicability to our uses proved, but has been harnessed to ordinary service, or is now being put in traces. For ages electricity slept in the amber—it is not a hundred years since Franklin drew it from the clouds; still less since Galvani marked it playing in the disjecta membra of his wife's frogs; later still that the power of the electric current to magnetize iron was detected; yet to how many purposes does it already submit its lightning speed, and who does not expect to see it burning like a midnight sun over every city, and superseding the steam-engine on road and river?

Gutta percha is one of those minor utilities which seem necessary to the effectiveness of the grandest discoveries. Itself but very recently released from long imprisonment in the jungles of the Indian Archipelago, it enables us, after playing a variety of serviceable and pretty parts, to overcome the great difficulty of guarding the electric current in its passage through air or water from destructive influences and accidents. At once ductile and impervious, it readily submits to be moulded into any shape, or drawn out to all necessary lengths, and promises to resist either the continual wear or the tumultuous beating of the waves in which it is sunk. The tempest must tear up the very bed of the sea before this tubing will yield up its trust—and until then, messages may run to and fro regardless of the contention overhead. Gutta percha rose in the rank of utilities when it proved itself the best conductor of sound—it approximates to grandeur now that it aids to bring opposite sides of the Channel within speaking distance.

That they are so, is a fact redolent of pride, pleasure, and promise. We cannot but be elated with the thought that we are one step—one great stride—nearer to the re-union of this island with its parent land; to the obliteration of that disparting flood which is supposed to have forced its way between us;—that we can now literally communicate with our friends in Cis-Alpine Gaul as easily as if in transpontine London. Imagination is authorized to take its loftiest flight from this new peak of reality—challenged by sober fact to the wildest speculation. The channel crossed! why not the Atlantic? Why not put a galvanic-gutta-percha girdle round the globe?

What news shall travel along this buried path? Shall tidings of treason, revolution, and threats of war, hurry hither and thither? or shall we not consecrate it, quiet and ethereal as are its workings, to the appropriate purposes of amicable intercourse and friendly greeting?

THE NEW STAMP ACT.—The new Stamp Act will come into operation on the 11th of October. Among the provisions are several of a new character with reference to the stamp duties. The allowance of one and a half per cent. to sellers of receipt stamps is now repealed, and the former allowance of seven and a half per cent. made. The stamp duties imposed by various statutes are repealed by the new law, and the duties are to be under the management of the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The stamp duties on leases for one year, and on bargains and sales, are wholly repealed. With respect to money received expressly for stamp duty, it is provided that persons receiving money for stamp duties, and misappropriating it, are to be liable to the Crown for the amount in the Court of Exchequer, which court is empowered to enforce payment in a summary manner. For securing the payment of stamp duties penalties are imposed, with a proviso that they may be remitted if it be proved that the omission to stamp within twelve months arose from "accident, inadvertency, or urgent necessity." Documents in courts have been rejected on account of not having a sufficient stamp, and for remedy an additional stamp may now be affixed.

The Liverpool Dock Committee have appointed Captain Henrichson, whose wife and children were murdered by Gleeson Wilson, to a mastership in one of the docks.

AFFAIRS OF JAMAICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS—CULTIVATION OF SUGAR ESTATES—PROTECTIVE RESTRICTIONS—MESSRS. CANDLER AND ALEXANDER—THE ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION—POPULAR EDUCATION.

Since my last letter we have endured a distressing drought; and again watched with gladness the returning rains, luxuriant vegetation, and renewed freshness and health in the flocks and herds. The recently burnt mountains, over several of which blazing fires were often running in fearful fury, now lift up their heads and smile with freshened life. Not long since hundreds of cattle were perishing for want of water, and the turkey buzzard (commonly called the "John Crow") was everywhere revelling in carrion. Multitudes of people then had to travel many miles daily to fetch their scanty supplies of the indispensable element—scanty, I say, because the length of the journey commonly rendered it impossible for them to bring away a sufficiency of water for their families. And in not a few cases the bearing of water on the Sabbath became a "work of necessity," where the heart shrunk from the task. The Churches of Christ generally watch closely over the conduct of their members in such instances; but there are cases in which, however, it is to be deplored, discipline cannot be exercised.

Pimento appears to have suffered the most extensively from the drought, and those parishes which not long since enjoyed some elevation from its advanced price in the market, are now depressed by the failure in production. But the effect of that advance was instantly apparent in the great efforts put forth by many who long since had left their pimento properties to be overrun with brushwood. In an incredibly short time after the news arrived of a rise in value of the spice, large tracts of land were here and there cleared out on the mountain sides, and, as if by magic, the beautiful myrtle groves started forth from their graves, and revealed an army, ready at a call, to help man in the battle of life. Many of these properties are so situated that good hopes are entertained even now of a remuneration sufficient to justify the enterprise manifested. Some of your leaders may wonder how, after poverty has preyed so heavily on us, such sudden changes could take place. The clearance of such tracts involves an outlay of money; and if these proprietors have found it impossible, for so long, to make use of their possessions, how is it that so suddenly they achieve so much? In one instance I was witness to the *modus operandi*; and was assured this was no uncommon case, but rather a sample of general procedure. A gentleman entered a store, and, having spoken to the merchant, informed him that some miles distant was an extensive property of pimento and coffee lying in ruins; the owner of which was willing to arrange with him to take the produce in remuneration, if he would, upon speculation, clear it out and set it in order. A visit was at once planned, and an undersanding came to in consequence; so that the labourers were speedily employed on the necessary work, the merchant paying their wages, and taking, according to his bargain, the crop for compensation. On this principle it must be some time, perhaps two or three years, before these owners of a little property receive any pecuniary returns. But it is to them a considerable advantage thus far to recover what otherwise was irretrievably lost. In such instances you have one form of proof that poverty has already proved the death of apathy, and the West Indians will not lightly let a chance pass them of securing a livelihood.

As to sugar estates, matters are not yet indicative of much improvement. And it does not appear possible for *absentee* proprietors, come what improvements there may, to secure that measure of common honesty in their attorneys, overseers, and book-keepers, which will yield the array of so-called perquisites to the rightful owner. Whence came it, I should like to know, that a few weeks since a drunken overseer, who had lost his way, came, splendidly mounted, to my door, late at night, to ask for a bed; having just sense enough left to express his fear of losing the large sums of money which he showed he had with him. This gentleman had just received his discharge, and in this plight, on a Saturday night, was hunting for a resting-place. He had hardly left my gate when he rolled from his horse, and had I not sent him assistance, and a guide, would doubtless have remained there till morning light in the road. The known habits of overseers in general, and this one in particular, render it impossible to believe that the salary of an overseer merely could accumulate to such an extent upon the hands.

There are some proprietors, however, who in the management of their own properties succeed thoroughly; and there are others who really cannot. Generally they want either a full and fair "free-trade," or else "protection;" and few among them are politicians enough to say which. One of them recently assured me positively that slavery could be triumphantly combated if the planters were under no restrictions. But the English hop-growers are "protected" against the introduction of the quassia (or bitter-wood); and other interests are "protected" from competition with the product of our gigantic cotton-tree, which now throws all its fruits to the wind. Nor are other instances wanting to

show, did your space permit, that protection still ties down the planters' hands from competition, and free-trade (falsely so called) gives special energy to those piratical agencies against which British policy alone prevents his successful contention.

Nevertheless, even amongst the planters, there is a goodly number who sincerely oppose slavery on the ground of its immorality; and amongst the merchants, a still larger proportion. Few hope that the English Government will look at the cruelty and wickedness of the system, and act in that view of it; so that there is a diversity in the schemes of amelioration they propose to themselves. Some are professed Free-traders, and the rest are Protectionists; and yet the difference between them is a mere shadow—a matter of mere theory as to the same issue. Whichever can be had in exchange for the present partial policy, will be equally welcomed by both parties.

You are aware that we have been favoured with the visit of Messrs. Candler and Alexander. Everywhere these friends have scattered beneficial influences, and displayed tact and impartiality in getting at the real truth of things. Their movements were too quick for grass to grow beneath their feet; but in all their footsteps, or nearly so, new Anti-slavery and Temperance agencies have started into life, and fresh powers have been infused into educational efforts. Nor have these gentlemen failed to gain the respect of those who once abhorred the name of "Friends." Large meetings have signalled their progress, and everywhere the utmost respect was shown towards themselves, as well as no trifling sympathy with their objects.

The twelfth anniversary of freedom has now passed away, and the freed man seems as disinclined as ever to forget what he calls his "birth-day." Around us the watch-night was universally observed, and all night long the air was full of the sounds of joy. The drum and the dance, with laughter, mirth, and song, kept some apparently joyful in their revels until break of day, with rum and coffee for their refreshments. And then, ere the sun was in the horizon, the pigs were telling aloud their griefs, whilst those they had ever esteemed their friends were preparing them for slaughter. But these were not the only sounds. On the night-wind, the well-known hymn came breathing along in sober, cheerful tune; now from the ridge of hills behind, and now from the village in the glen before. All around it was a confused noise, not of the battle of the warrior, nor where garments were rolled in blood, but of joy—living, heart-felt joy; and in many instances blended with gratitude to Him who "relieved the oppressed," and "heard the sighing of the prisoner." I asked one on the following morning if he did not think that there were many good masters in the times of slavery. "No, sir!" he said, with haste and earnestness; "no massa like free! We have as good a massa as anybody, but he no massa like myself. Me is the best massa, sir!" It was of little use to remind him of hard times, or anything else, to damp his mind upon the subject. He was sure there was "nothing like free!"

Amidst such people it is a great pity that education should be retarded by the withdrawal of voluntary efforts; and our House of Assembly is deeply determined to have some direct legislation on the subject. The only difficulty is, how to agree upon the scheme. I am aware that another bill is concocting, the terms of which, I believe, are to provide for all denominations in proportion to their numbers; that is, a church of a given number of attendants may receive so much towards one school, and a larger church and congregation so much proportionally for two schools, if it choose to have two schools; leaving, in every case, about half the necessary funds to be raised, either by payments from the children, or voluntary contributions. This is the best information yet forthcoming upon the subject. When it shall come in more substantial form, you shall have early intimation.

P. H. C.

Jericho, Jamaica, August 3, 1850.

P.S.—At some of the "August Meetings," collections have been made for the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The sums contributed are perhaps small, but indicative of correct sentiment.

A SINGULAR ROUND OF PERFORMANCES.—The pedestrian Mountjoy has been performing some extraordinary feats, showing both strength and suppleness of limb. He first walked half-a-mile in 4½ minutes; then backwards the same distance in 6½ minutes. He then ran the distance of half-a-mile in 4 minutes; hopped on his right leg 200 yards in three-quarters of a minute; ran 200 yards in the same time as near as possible; picked up 40 eggs, one yard apart each, with his mouth, not allowing his knees to touch the ground, in 10½ minutes. These he dropped into a bucket of water without breaking any, and he then cleared 30 steeple chase hurdles in the almost incredible time of 8½ minutes. He concluded his feats by shooting three pigeons as they flew out of a trap at a distance of 20 yards. The whole of the above was performed in 43 minutes.

The Honourable Mr. Neville has had excavations made at Hadstock by which the remains of a Roman villa have been brought to light.

Out-door relief has been discontinued in all the unions of the county of Clare.

A DINNER AT THE PALACE.

The *Bristol Times* gives the following description of a dinner in the presence of Royalty, the accuracy of which it vouches:—

"M———, an officer of great intelligence, and associated in a work of much interest, connected with the ancient Scripture History of India, arrived a short time since in this country, and his arrival, together with some observations on the work in which he was engaged, appeared in the London papers. A few days after, he was surprised to receive at his hotel, through the Lord Chamberlain, an invitation, or, perhaps, we should rather call it a command, to dine at the Palace at Windsor—an honour which surprised him, as he was only just arrived from India, and had never been presented at Court. He determined, of course, to comply with the august and agreeable command, and as the invitation intimated he was to come in Court dress, or words tantamount to that, he proceeded to his tailor, who fitted him out in the usual adornment, befitting him for the high company amongst whom he was about to appear. At the castle he presented himself on the following day, and was received by the tall magnificent footmen in scarlet liveries, one or two of whom stood on each landing, and, silent as mutes, but more gorgeous, pointed their fingers in the direction he was to take. Following up the grand staircase, the course this line of brilliant finger-posts pointed out, he entered one ante-room, where he was received by some high officer, and mutely directed to another, and at length found himself in one where some gentlemen similarly attired as himself were waiting in a group. He had little trouble, as soon as he had composed his senses, after the unusual scene through which he had passed, in perceiving that they, like himself, were invited to dinner; and he presently recognised one of them, an eminent historian, with whom he had been acquainted. Here they remained conversing for a few minutes, when suddenly the folding-doors at one end of the room were thrown open, and, preceded by the Grand Chamberlain with his rod of office, her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, appeared, and, without pausing to take any notice of her guests, passed quite through the room in which they were, and out through corresponding doors which led to the dining or banquetting room on the other side, the company, among whom was M———, falling in the rear, and silently following. They took their seats, Prince Albert next to her Majesty, and the other guests down the table, which was not large, as the dinner party was a limited one. There was no general conversation—the guests spoke in subdued tones to each other, her Majesty spoke to none, and the Prince only let fall a few words to some one near him, until at length the few words gradually grew fewer. This, however, was not so awkward as a silent dinner party might seem under other circumstances, as the magnificent band of the Coldstream Guards, in an adjoining apartment, were playing the finest airs—and good music is, any day, better than indifferent conversation. Nevertheless, it was a chilling scene, and as soup, fish, and flesh were handed round by the 'tall fellows' in crimson, some, no doubt, thought they would prefer, as a general rule, less grandeur and more cordiality.

"Dinner concluded, her Majesty remained a short time, then arose, and, again preceded by the officers of State, returned to the drawing-room—as I suppose we may call it—never having spoken all the time to her company. The Prince's mood, however, became more hearty as soon as her Majesty had left, and he led in a general and lively conversation on antiquarian subjects, in which he displayed large reading and great intelligence. While they were thus pleasantly and intellectually engaged, it was announced that her Majesty expected their presence to coffee, and they proceeded to the drawing-room, where the Queen, with her ladies in waiting, was. Here matters again relapsed into the same splendid state silence as in the early part of the dinner. Coffee was handed round, and each guest mutely sipped his cup, regarding Majesty, if one might so speak, from a distance. While M——— was wondering when the signal to depart would be given, the Grand Chamberlain advanced, and informed him that her Majesty had given orders that he should be presented; he, therefore, came forward to where her Majesty was seated in the same room, and, with as much form as though he had not met her at dinner, he knelt, and touched with his lips the hand that was offered, and, this ceremony gone through, again retired, fully expecting that this was the end of a stately but somewhat stupid day. But it was not so; for a quarter of an hour subsequently he was informed that her Majesty, who retired to a kind of recess, about as deep as an embayed window, wished to converse with him. He accordingly presented himself before his Sovereign, who no longer in formal state, immediately entered with vivacity and intelligence into conversation on the particular and interesting, and in many respects learned, subject in which he had been engaged, showing in all her inquiries and observations a well-stored, clear, and cultivated mind. When her Majesty had conversed for some time, and sufficiently informed herself, she rose, and M———, retired, and soon after he and the other guests departed.

"This, to us, appears strange; but, if her Majesty had not the prerogative of speaking and being spoken to only when she wished, the multitude of her company and receptions would be laborious and wearisome."

The Bishop of Exeter is said to have employed a shorthand-writer to report Mr. Gorham's sermons.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—How the world would stagnate, were it not for the follies of the hair-brained and the enthusiastic! Happily, they now and then make the sides of the grave and wise to shake with wholesome laughter; even though the aforesaid gravity and wisdom quick subside into compassion—profoundest pity of the Utopians. How many laughs has wisdom enjoyed at the cost of speculative folly! There was one Hervey, who avouched a discovery of the circulation of the blood. And the world laughed, and then rebuked him; and finally—for his outrageous nonsense—punished him by depriving him of his practice. There was one Jenner, who, having speculated upon the hands of certain dairy-maids, theorized upon vaccine virus, and declared that in the cow he had found a remedy for small-pox. And the world shouted, and the wags were especially droll, fortelling, in their excess of witty fancies, the growth of cows' horns from the heads of vaccinated babies. When it was declared that our streets should be illuminated by ignited coal-gas—the gas to flow under our feet—the world laughed, and then, checked in its merriment, stoutly maintained that some night, London, from end to end, would be blown up. Winsor, the gas-man, was only a more tremendous Guy Fawkes. When the experimental steam-boat was first essayed at Blackwall, and went stern foremost, the river rang with laughter. There never was such a waterman's holiday. When Stephenson was examined by the parliamentary sages upon a railway project, by which desperate people were to travel at the rate of, aye, fifteen miles an hour, the *Quarterly Review* laughed a sardonic laugh, asking, with a killing irony, "Would not men as soon be shot out of a gun as travel by such means?" And when, last week, the Peace Congress met at Frankfurt, did not the wise ones laugh at the tinkering pacificators—the simple ones in broad-brim and drab? They met in St. Paul's Church (did they pay twopenny?) and tiger Haynau listened to them, and was not there and then changed to a lamb; neither was a single piece of cannon turned, by the eloquence of the talkers, into honey. The wise world has laughed at the circulation of the blood—at gas—at steamboats—at railways. Why should not the world enjoy its horse-collar grin at the preachers of peace? Why should not arbitration (until an accepted principle) be quite as ridiculous (until triumphant) as vaccination? If Jenner was a quack, why should not the dove—the symbol of peace—be pronounced a most fabulous goose? Meanwhile, and only a few hours after the departure of the Peace Congress from Frankfurt, England and France are tied together by the electric wire, and the lightning carries messages between the nations—the natural enemies! An electric wire from Dover to Cape Grizet! What a line of comment on the laughers!—*Punch*.

HENRY VINCENT AT READING.—Mr. Vincent has delivered the first four lectures on "the Commonwealth" to crowded audiences, in the New Hall, Reading. The town is growing in attachment to earnest liberal opinions. All allusions to the separation of Church and State, and Financial or Parliamentary Reform, were received with great cheering. The two concluding lectures are to be delivered next Monday and Tuesday.

MEETINGS AT PORTSEA AND GOSPORT.—On Monday and Tuesday last—notwithstanding the riotous state of the town, occasioned by the conflicts between Her Majesty's peace-preservers, the loyal soldiers and sailors—Mr. Vincent delivered the last two lectures on "the Commonwealth" to very large and enthusiastic meetings. Nearly two hundred course-tickets were sold before the meetings commenced. On Tuesday night Mr. Vincent addressed a famous meeting in the sleepy town of Gosport, and for once strong radical sentiments awakened an earnest attention in the minds of the people. A second meeting will be held on Friday night.

ABRUPT INTRODUCTION TO WORDSWORTH.—"Why, you see this wuz the way I cummed to know Wadsworth," the Lakers thus pronounce the Laureate's name, "so as I shan't forget 'n agen in a hurry. When I wuz guard of the Whitehaven mail," here he refreshed himself with a blast, "five years ago and more, as we wuz a slappin' along, and just coming to a sharpish turn—you knows the carner nigh the bridge, two miles this side Keswick—what should we see?"—here he put the horn to his mouth again for another flourish, but his wife, with screwed-up eyes, snatched it out—"what should we see but sumthin' uncommon tall and grand tooling along a little pony shay, as cool as murder. I give you my word and honour, gentlemen," said he, turning round to us quite impressively, "I never had occasion but this once to tune up this blessed harn as a warning, and hang me if I didn't miss it. 'Oh, Lord, here's a sinash,' said I; and afore the words wuz out of my mouth, crash went the shay all to smithereins right through a dry wall, and slap went the driver over into a plantation—arms out, and great coat a-flying. We thought for sure 'twas all over with 'n; but presently he picked himself up uncommon tall again, and says he, 'I'll have this matter thoroughly investigated.' With this he walked off towards the public. 'And Bill,' said coachee to I, very down-like, for 'twas a bad piece of business, 'who de think that is?' 'Well, who be't Jem?' says I. 'Why, who but the powit, Wadsworth.' And now, gentlemen," said he, turning round, "when you next goes to Keswick, just by the bridge, about two mile out, you'll see two yards of the wall down to this day, and that's where we split the powit!"—*Frazer's Magazine*.

REPTILE DANGERS AT MOSUL.—It is most refreshing during the burning heats of July to walk with bare feet on the marble pavement of the room, or on the

flags of the court. Even the fastidious sons and daughters of Europe agree during this period to eschew the use of stockings, and sometimes of shoes. One great drawback, however, to this pleasure is the abundance of scorpions and centipedes during the hot weather: you put your hand to the latch of your door, and a black and dangerous scorpion creeps out of the keyhole to exact vengeance for his disturbed peace and comfort. As you lie on your sofa, and stretch forth your fingers to grasp the beads which are a constant appendage to every residence in the East, your hand falls upon an unprepossessing looking centipede, who has been quietly contemplating you for the last half hour. One evening I was seated barefoot in the middle of the court, and had just called for a chibouque, regardless of a black round mass that lay near one of my feet; the servant came with the pipe in his hand, uttered an exclamation, and hastily withdrawing his slipper, he inflicted two or three vigorous blows on the ground. Astonished at the action, I looked in the direction of his attack, and beheld the crushed and battered form of a black scorpion, about five inches long. This incident made me more careful of going barefoot ever after.—*Notes from Nineveh*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 4, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Yesterday the President was to leave on a visit to Cherbourg, on which occasion there was to be a sham naval fight, in which more than forty ships of war would take part.—The intelligence received up to the present date from the departments shows that, with a very trifling exception, a desire is expressed by the most important Councils-General for the revision of the constitution in some form or other; and that, whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the period and manner of its revision, the desire is nearly unanimous for some reform.—On Monday afternoon a man committed suicide by throwing himself from the top of the Column of the Place Vendôme. A young lady who was passing at the moment narrowly escaped being crushed by his fall.—There were rumours of a change of Ministry. MM. Baroche and d'Hautpoul, who decline to follow the President in the new line of a more decided and personal policy, inaugurated since the return from Lyons and Strasbourg, are, it is said, to retire, in order to be replaced by Ministers in the nearer confidence of Louis Napoleon. M. de Persigny, designated by report as the head of the new Cabinet, has been sent for from Berlin.

KING OTTO left Athens on the 17th ult., for Trieste, on a visit to Munich. The Queen was sworn in as Regent during his absence. His journey excites political speculation, and there are even surmises that he will never return. On the 27th of August he arrived at Ischl, where there was a gathering of diplomatists from Austria, Russia, Bavaria, and Naples.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—The *Kolner Zeitung* publishes a summary of the diplomatic notes which have lately been exchanged between Prussia and Austria on the subject of the re-construction of the Federal Diet. The Austrian note, which directly moots this question, is dated the 14th ult., and differs, in its latter part only, from the invitations which Austria previously addressed to the other German Governments. This latter invitation, says the note, is specially addressed to Prussia, and it is hoped that country will eagerly respond to it. Prussian influence in Germany is great—the greater is her responsibility. Her conduct will determine the fate of Germany and her own position in Europe. The reply of Prussia and her refusal to join in the Austrian scheme is contained in a memorial, which is dated the 28th ult. It contains a protest against the intended reconstruction of the Federal Diet, and disputes the legality of such a proceeding.

LEGITIMIST INTRIGUES AT WIESBADEN.—The *Siecle* publishes a somewhat remarkable letter from Wiesbaden relative to the proceedings of the Legitimists there. The following are extracts:—

M. Salvandy was presented on Sunday night to the Count de Chambord; the assembly was numerous. The next morning M. Salvandy was received at a private audience, and in the afternoon he accompanied the Pretender to Bieberich, who that day dined with the Duke of Nassau.

M. de Salvandy was not a mere visitor; he represented at the little court of Wiesbaden, Orleansism and M. Guizot. Each distinguished man among the old monarchical parties had here his ambassador. M. Molé was represented by his son-in-law, M. de Champlatreux; M. Guizot by M. de Salvandy; and M. Thiers corresponded with M. Berryer.

Our part, as of Orleans, has terminated, as King Louis Philippe often observed; we, for the future, can only be Bourbons. This tardy conversion was not adopted by every one. The Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess d'Orleans, and the Prince de Joinville, are, above all, much opposed to every attempt at reconciliation. On the occasion of his last voyage to St. Leonard's, M. Guizot was desired by the ex-king to see the Duchess d'Orleans, and endeavour to make her understand that taking the more enlarged view of the interests of the Count de Paris they ought to bring about a union with the Count de Chambord. M. Guizot assented to the suggestion, and demanded an audience of the Duchess d'Orleans. The Duchess instantly received him, but five minutes had not elapsed after M. Guizot had fulfilled his commission, when Mme. de Lobau suddenly entered the room, and thus broke up the conference. M. Guizot wished again to take up the subject, but the Duchess suddenly stopped the ambassador, exclaiming, "Mme. le Marechale does not like to listen to political conversation. If you wish it, we can renew the interview at another

time." M. Guizot, having been so sadly received, did not think of asking for a second audience, but returned to Paris.

In the same journey, M. Guizot was entrusted by Louis Philippe with a note, which, in case of the death of the latter, would probably be regarded as his political testament. In this document were laid down the bases and the conditions of the fusion between the two families; and I am enabled to assure you, in the most positive manner, that M. de Salvandy arrived at Wiesbaden with this note of M. Guizot in his pocket. What were the conditions laid down by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot I am ignorant at present; but it is very probable that I shall obtain a knowledge of them at this place within a few days.

The council of the Count de Chambord required, above all, on the part of the Orleans family, the formal recognition of the Pretender as the legitimate head of the House of Bourbon. This recognition was to be effected by means of a collective letter, or by individual letters, addressed to the Count de Chambord, in which he assumes the name of Henry V., as the Count de Provence assumed the name of Louis XVIII. during the period of his emigration. Louis Philippe, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier, were disposed to subscribe to these conditions, provided that on the other side of the Rhine they would accept the bases of the document of M. Guizot. But, as I observed just now, the Prince de Joinville and the Duchesse d'Orleans, encouraged by the Queen of the Belgians, obstinately refused any compromise, and thus held in check the party of the fusionists.

But whether the fusion takes place or does not take place—whether M. Salvandy succeeds or fails in his embassy—the council of the Count de Chambord is determined for action. I know, from an undoubted source, that a sum of two millions is disposable for the wants of the party.

The Count of Chambord took leave of his followers on the 29th ult., and left Wiesbaden for Frohsdorf on the following day. Before the Legitimist camp broke up, it was agreed that M. Berryer should be regarded as the authentic leader of the party in parliament.

SECESSION.—The Rev. Mr. Bathurst, late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bathurst resigns the valuable benefice of Kibworth Beauchamp, in Leicestershire.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONS.—Last night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich; the Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., Dean of Carlisle; the Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, in the University of Oxford; the Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., Head Master of St. Peter's College, Westminster; John Lucius Dampier, Esq., M.A., Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall; the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford; and the Rev. George Henry Sachverell Johnson, M.A., of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford; to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford. Also the appointment of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester; the Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely; Sir John Frederick William Herschell, Bart.; Sir John Romilly, Knight, her Majesty's Attorney-General; and the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge; to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. C.W.W. WYNN, M.P.—We regret to announce the death, in his 75th year, of the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, which melancholy event took place on Monday, at half-past 4 o'clock, at his residence in Grafton-street. He was the oldest member of the House of Commons, having sat for Montgomeryshire since 1797, and for about a year previously for Old Sarum.

SALE OF O'CONNOR'S ALLOTMENTS IN OXFORDSHIRE.—On Saturday the allotments at Minster Lovell (one of Feargus O'Connor's celebrated land schemes) were brought to the hammer, at Oxford, by order of the mortgagees, who have a claim of £5,000 upon the whole of the estate, which, as described in the catalogue, comprises 297 acres of superior land (the superiority of the land may be inferred from the fact that seven acres and a half, with a good shed upon it, realized £190 only), and 82 excellent cottages of three, four, and more rooms each. Very few persons seemed inclined to purchase, for out of the 85 lots only 6 were really sold. Several were bought in, and for the great majority there were no bidders. A solicitor attended on the part of Mr. F. O'Connor. One lot, consisting of a cottage and four acres of land, with a rent-charge of 28s., and a land-tax of 4s. per year, realized £250. Another cottage, with two acres, and about the same proportionate outgoings, fetched £125.

"Robert Tweed," Neyland, writes:—"I shall thank you if you will inform me by whose order a publication so very repugnant to my views as the *Nonconformist*, has been sent to me. It is an offensive act, into which I must inquire."—We have only to say in reply, that the paper was not sent by us, and that the style of his impertinent letter shows how much need there is that he should be enlightened as to what constitute the manners of a gentleman.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

We have this week a fair supply of Foreign Oats, mostly Archangel, but of other grain very short. Every article is held firmly to-day, but the business doing is limited.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,010 qrs.; Foreign, 3,370 qrs. Oats—English, 60 qrs.; Foreign, 14,690 qrs. Flour—English, 470; Foreign, 2,556 sacks.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE NORTH.

In our last number we noted the arrival of the Queen and Prince Albert at Howard Castle, which they reached at 6 p.m., on Tuesday. At the railway station, the Earl of Carlisle was in waiting; and with a body-guard of the Second Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) escorted her Majesty to the baronial seat of Castle Howard; many of the neighbouring gentry, and especially some lady equestrians, giving a picturesque variety to the escort. The Queen entered Castle Howard much fatigued, and immediately retired to the state apartments. The select dinner-party included about thirty guests, who had been invited by the Earl of Carlisle to share the honour of the occasion.

The Queen was out early on Wednesday morning, surveying the architecture of the castle and the exceeding beauties of the landscape.

At noon, the Queen witnessed a game of cricket by the Castle Howard Club, and is said to have criticised the play with zest. After luncheon, Prince Albert, with characteristic inclination, inspected a herd of short-horns for which the park is celebrated. A catalogue of the herd exhibits the pedigree of each with a care and particularity worthy of the College of Heralds, and with a regard for "blood" which one might expect among "all the Howards." In the afternoon, a more extended exploration of the landscape scenery was prosecuted. Everywhere groups of gentry or yeomen were encountered, who showed a deferential but warm loyalty.

Farewell to the inmates of Castle Howard was bidden on Thursday morning about ten o'clock. The journey northwards was more pleasant than it was last year, when autumnal mists obscured the landscape. York was rapidly passed, and the green meadows and pastures became changed for a scene of coal-pits, steam-chimneys, rubbish-heaps, and masses of burning cinders, the strong glare of whose flame shone out even in broad day-light. At last the heights of Gateshead were reached; the train went thundering over the High Level Bridge, and, amid the ringing cheers of thousands, entered the new station at Newcastle.

The bridge has often been described, but few descriptions can convey the sensations of those who pass over it for the first time; and not the least feeling is that of surprise, since high as it is, the precipitous banks of the river on both sides, crowded as they are with a dense mass of habitations, entirely hide it from view till the train is actually upon it. Then the sudden view of ships' masts under the feet, and the pigmy appearance of men and horses as they move slowly along the quaint old bridge a little lower down, give the passenger some idea of the dizzy elevation to which he is raised. Even the lower level which has been added to the railway bridge for the purposes of ordinary traffic is high above the lower streets of the two towns, and saves to a considerable extent the steep hills by which the town is approached. The station whose opening her Majesty graced by her presence, though somewhat curtailed of the august proportions of its original design, in consequence of the evil times on which railway enterprises have of late fallen, is still unequalled in the country, and will be viewed as a triumph of architectural genius. It forms an enormous segment of a circle, sweeping round with an elegant curve that sets off its proportions to the greatest advantage. The roof, which is entirely of iron, is composed of three arches, supported by light elegant figures, and connected one with another by upright side-windows, which throw into the building an abundance of light; and while the beauty and architectural ensemble are strictly preserved, every convenience and comfort for the passengers has been studied to the utmost extent.

From an early hour the inhabitants of Newcastle were astir in anticipation of her Majesty's arrival. The bells of the churches rang merry peals as early as six o'clock in the morning; and from eleven o'clock till two the banks and other public offices in the town were closed, while great numbers of the trades made it a complete holiday. The fires in the different factories were, by order of the Mayor, extinguished, that the town might be free from smoke during her Majesty's visit. Whole forests were dismantled to garnish with their boughs the entrance to the station, to hide the naked parts; and to veil the unsightliness of the yet unfinished work, connecting bare walls and half-finished cornices into one mass of green vegetation, was not the least imposing of the effects produced on this occasion. At the entrance into the station the treble-arched roof, on the side facing the bridge, presented three bas-relief paintings, done in imitation of stone, each of the colossal magnitude of twelve feet. The centre compartment was occupied by a gigantic representation of the royal arms. On the right side was a colossal figure of her Majesty, surrounded by emblematical figures, each bearing some appropriate offering. On either side of the long curved station galleries were erected capable of holding at least 10,000 people. Outside, the station was besieged by thousands of people; while all around, flags, banners, and all the usual displays of joy, waved from the heights.

The arrival of the train was announced by a salvo of artillery from the old keep; echoed and re-echoed by shouting thousands. The Queen alighted, and was received by Earl Grey; who presented the Mayor of Newcastle and the Mayor of Gateshead with addresses of their corporations. A short stay was made in apartments prepared for the Queen's refreshment; and then the journey was resumed, amidst joyous demonstrations as emphatic as before.

At Alnwick, Sir George Grey was the medium for presenting an address. Passing Alnwick, catching a glimpse through the woods of Chillingham of part of the Earl of Tankerville's castle, and sighting Bamborough Castle and the Holy Island, with its abbey ruins and wave-washed stronghold, the train at length glided round the entrance into Berwick, passed over the new viaduct, and entered that portion of "the debateable land."

The viaduct is one of the largest in the kingdom,

and in its gracefully curved form one of the most elegant. At its south abutment it is joined by the embankment from Tweedmouth, forty feet high; the bridge traverses twenty-eight arches, each sixty feet in span—one-half of the number being dry arches. Before crossing the Tweed, the Queen alighted to view the magnificent panorama. An address from the inhabitants of Berwick was presented.

From Berwick the rushing locomotive soon brought the train, along the sea-shore and through the fertile Lothians, to the ancient capital of Scotland. As the evidences of a great town became frequent, the steam was shut off; and, gliding round the base of Arthur's Seat, the train was brought to, at a private station close to the Queen's Park, and erected expressly for the Queen's accommodation on her way to Holyrood. "There were no triumphal arches and very few flags, no salutes fired; and, in fact, if privacy was not secured, the pomp of a public demonstration was not attempted." But the platform, and the vestibule leading from it to the royal carriages waiting on the Abbey Hill-road close to Parson's Green, were fitted up with diversified and tasteful elegance; exotics lending their brilliancy to the scene, and their perfume to the air; which trembled to the shouts of the countless thousands assembled on the heights, and at every point commanding the view of Holyrood House, as Queen Victoria entered the palace of her ancestors.

On Friday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert ascended to the summit of Arthur's Seat, with their two elder children. Leaving their carriages at Dunkaple, they elimed the steep ascent of the celebrated hill on foot, the Queen leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and followed by the royal children, under the charge of the Marchioness of Douro and Colonel Gordon. There were hundreds of people on the hill at the time, by whom the Royal visitors were respectfully saluted, but the known desire of her Majesty that her movements while in Edinburgh should be as private as possible, prevented any cheering or obtrusive demonstration of loyalty. The Royal party having remained for some time on the hill, enjoying the magnificent prospect from its summit, returned to the palace. The *Daily News* gives the following description of Holyrood Palace:—

The Royal Palace of Scotland is by no means an attractive residence for the sovereign. In a city abounding with the finest sites in Europe, the worst probably that could be found has been selected for Holyrood. It stands in the very lowest part of the town, the hills from whence the most superb views of sea and land are afforded, and upon which a great part of Edinburgh stands, rising around it, and bounding the prospect. Another objection to it is that it has for its immediate neighbours the most densely populated and distressed parts of the city. Neither has Holyrood any thing palatial in its appearance. It is a low quadrangular stone-building, by no means extensive, and looking far more like a hospital or range of almshouses than a palace.

The great event of Friday was the laying of the foundation-stone of the new National Gallery, on the mound under the Castle, by Prince Albert. The grand gallery on the west side of the mound was occupied by the different public bodies. It was an immense erection, 162 feet in length, and estimated to contain about 1,300 persons. An immense concourse of spectators was present.

The objects to which the building is to be dedicated, are twofold; viz., first, the erection of a National Gallery, where great works of art, become public property, may be collected and exhibited; secondly, the formation of a Royal Academy, where young artists may be instructed in their profession, and the more advanced have an opportunity of annually displaying and comparing their powers. Both are to be under the same roof, and to be parallel with each other along the extent of a structure running southward from the Institution towards the Free Church College, and standing separate from the former edifice, while harmonizing with it in general character. There are to be two four-columned Ionic porticoes at either end, and a large transverse portico of six columns in the centre on either side, to break the otherwise monotonous effect of an extent of dead wall considerably longer than the institution, and plainly decorated with pilasters. The light is to be entirely from above, the rooms within to be shaped in octagons and squares, and the estimated cost of construction is £40,000, of which the Government find £25,000, and the Royal Scottish Society £15,000. If the edifice, when completed, at all resembles a design of it published by the architect, it will prove a very great architectural acquisition to the city of Edinburgh.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the University, stood forward and offered up a fervent prayer for the success of the proposed edifice. The Lord Justice-General then advanced, and, taking up the trowel, presented it to the Prince with an appropriate address. The usual masonic rites having been duly complied with by his Royal Highness, who was assisted by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir George Clerk, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Sir William Gibson Craig. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, addressing the Lord Justice General and those more immediately around him, said:—

Gentlemen,—Now that the ceremony is concluded, you must allow me to express to you how much satisfaction it has given me to have had it in my power to comply with your invitation, and to lay the foundation-stone of this important national institution, and that this should have coincided with the moment when Her Majesty the Queen has come among you, and has given you a further proof of her attachment to this country by again taking up her abode, if for a short time only, in the ancient palace of her ancestors in this capital, where she has been received with such unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty and affection. The building of which we have just begun the foundation is a temple to be erected to the fine arts—the fine arts, which have so important an influence upon the development of the mind and feeling of a people,

and which are so generally taken as the type of the degree and character of that development that it is on the fragments of the works of art come down to us from bygone nations that we are wont to form our estimate of the state of their civilization, manners, customs, and religion. Let us hope that the impulse given to the culture of the fine arts in this country, and the daily increasing attention bestowed upon it by the people at large, will not only tend to refine and elevate the national tastes, but will also lead to the production of works which, if left behind us as memorials of our age, will give to after generations an adequate idea of our advanced state of civilization. It must be an additional source of gratification to me to find that part of the funds rendered available for the support of this undertaking should be the ancient grant, which, at the union of the two kingdoms, was secured toward the encouragement of the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, as it affords a most pleasing proof that these important branches of industry have arrived at that stage of manhood and prosperity that—no longer requiring the aid of a fostering Government—they can maintain themselves independently, relying upon their own vigour and activity, and can now, in their turn, lend assistance and support to their younger and weaker sisters, the fine arts. Gentlemen, the history of this grant exhibits to us the picture of a most healthy national progress: the rudimentary arts connected with the necessities of life first gaining strength; then education and science supervening and directing further exertions; and, lastly, the arts, which only adorn life, becoming longed for by a prosperous and educated people. May nothing disturb this progress, and may, by God's blessing, that peace and prosperity be preserved to the nation, which will insure to it a long continuance of moral and intellectual enjoyment.

This concluded the ceremony, and his Royal Highness almost immediately after returned to the Palace, followed by the acclamations of the multitude.

At half-past 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the guns of the Castle, firing a Royal salute, announced that her Majesty and suite had resumed their journey northwards. Notwithstanding the early hour at which the departure took place, vast numbers of the inhabitants of Edinburgh attended to pay a parting tribute of loyalty to their sovereign. The train, passing Stirling and Perth on its way, reached Cupar Angus about half-past 11 o'clock. Thence the Royal party were conveyed in four carriages to Balmoral, where they arrived at half-past five o'clock.

IRELAND.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY.—The *Dublin Evening Post* announces definitely, that the statutes which constitute "the Queen's University in Ireland" have received her Majesty's sanction, and are now in full operation. The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Chancellor, and a Senate is constituted, consisting of seventeen eminent individuals of different denominations, who represent generally the various departments of literature and science, medicine and law. The Chancellor and Senate appoint examiners, and grant degrees in art, medicine, and law, to the students in the three Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway.

THE COUNCIL OF THE TENANT LEAGUE have published the weekly report of their proceedings, with an address organizing the movement. They have resolved to take steps "for systematically extending the principles and influence of the Tenant League, by holding sittings of the Council successively and at short intervals in various parts of the country; and, if the friends of tenant-right in each district approve it, by holding public county meetings at the same time and place."

NATIVE MANUFACTURES.—A movement has for some time past been making its way in Ireland, for the promotion and encouragement of native manufactures; and committees with this object have been established in several of the principal provincial towns, especially in the South.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The latest reports respecting the harvest are highly favourable, and that it is not presuming too much to anticipate the certainty of an abundant harvest. The accounts of the potato blight are every day becoming more rare, and, although there is no doubt that a portion of the crop is unfit for use, the quantity that will remain for consumption far exceeds the expectations of all who, but a few weeks since, entertained such dreary views with regard to the prospects of the ensuing year. North and south pauperism is rapidly diminishing, and other symptoms of improvement among all classes are gradually manifesting themselves.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—There was a repetition on Thursday of the public religious ceremonies which appear to form the prelude to the private deliberations of the Synod now assembled in Thurles. The attendance, both of clergy and laity, was much more numerous than that of the previous week. Dr. M'Hale was the preacher. The subject which he selected was church authority, and from the style in which he treated it, it is obvious enough that the synod is prepared to take a high tone in its decisions. Indeed, it may, from some passages in the sermon, be safely concluded that the bishops, if they have not already adopted some very positive resolutions on the subject of education, at least intend doing so. It is stated that the proceedings of the Synod are not expected to terminate before next Monday week, on which day the Primate, Archbishop Cullen, if his health permit, will, it is thought, preach the closing sermon.

Four hundred members have already joined the Liverpool Freehold Land Society.

THE DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The immediate cause of the death of King Louis Philippe was acute pleurisy, which caused a considerable effusion. A puncture made after death on the diseased side caused an abundant flow of fluid, which proved the correctness of the opinion of the physicians. Without this accident, Louis Philippe might have survived for six weeks or two months the organic change which was long ago observed to have taken place.—*Paris Constitutionnel*.

Two French journals contribute some particulars, derived from some private sources, of the ex-King's last moments.

The *Journal des Débats*—"On Saturday, the 24th, the King felt a presentiment of the gravity of the disease, which, without having attacked any of the essential organs of life, as we have already mentioned, insensibly undermined it; for his complaint has never been anything more than a gradual decline of strength—a sort of consumption rather moral than physical, or, as it has been called, an impossibility of living. During the day, the august invalid was, at his own request, carried out under the portico of the chateau at the time when the sun was shining brilliantly on it. The King, whose weakness had much increased since the previous evening, felt a benefit from this movement; and was able, but without partaking of it, to be present at dinner with his family. The night was passed in a very agitated manner; and it was considered necessary to make the King acquainted with the real state of his case, and to remove from his mind the little hope which might have remained to him. It was the Queen herself who undertook this distressing mission, worthy of her piety, and also, however painful it might be, of her tenderness. The King received the warning of his approaching end with the firmness of a philosopher, but he wished to have a confirmation of his danger from the mouth of his physician himself. M. Gueneau de Mussy was introduced, and the King asked his opinion. The doctor gave a hesitating and troubled reply. 'I understand, my dear doctor,' said his Majesty, smiling, 'you bring me my notice to quit.' Some minutes after, General Dumas came into the room, and the King dictated to him, with a remarkable lucidity of mind, a last page to his memoirs, which terminated a recital that had been interrupted for the last four months. The King then sent for his chaplain, the Abbé Guille. On the Abbé approaching him, 'I am calm,' said the King, 'I am in the full enjoyment of my faculties; and, consequently, I am perfectly disposed to converse with you.' Their interview lasted some time. His Majesty replied from memory to the prayers of the Abbé. When the interview was finished, and after the King had fulfilled with a noble and simple firmness all the duties of a Christian, 'Amélie,' he said, 'are you satisfied?' directing, at the same time, towards the Queen a look in which was blended the satisfaction of having accomplished a duty and a feeling of confiding and of delicate affection. During the succeeding night the King had scarcely any rest but his calmness never forsook him; and when in the morning death appeared, it found the dying man ready."

The *Ordre*—"The King, to the last moment, retained a calmness, a presence of mind, and a strength of soul, which inspired all present with tender and respectful admiration. At half-past seven his breathing became more oppressed, and in half an hour afterwards he expired. The Queen, in a transport of grief, strained within her arms the lifeless body of her husband; she then took a last embrace, and rising with sublime resignation, and turning towards her children, who were all assembled round the death-bed, and who all, by a simultaneous movement, drew round her, she said to them, 'Promise me to remain always united in remembrance of your father, as you have been during his lifetime.' 'We will be for you, as we have always been for him,' was the reply; and this affecting scene was closed by embraces and by tears."

It is said that the King of the Belgians has been appointed testamentary executor and trustee of his father-in-law, the deceased King. Thus the duty will devolve on Leopold of maintaining that union of interests, and harmony of action, among the surviving members of the House of Orleans, which was latterly the chief care of the ex-King.

One of the last acts of Louis Philippe is highly creditable to him. It is well known that he had claimed from the Republic, as his personal property, the Standish Museum; and that the question, having been referred to the Council of State, was decided in his favour. Last week he made a present of the museum to the State.

THE FUNERAL.

The mortal remains of Louis Philippe were interred on Monday in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Charles Borromeo, at Weybridge, Surrey. A considerable number of persons from London were present.

The cortege proceeded from Claremont through Esher and Hersham to Weybridge, where it arrived at about 12. The chief mourners were the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Comte de Paris. The procession consisted of a hearse drawn by eight horses, a mourning coach with six horses, and eleven coaches with two horses each. Immediately after the procession left Claremont, Queen Amélie, accompanied by the Duchess de Nemours and other members of the royal family, left in two mourning coaches drawn by four, and one mourning coach drawn by two horses, for Weybridge.

Upon arriving at the private entrance to the chapel, which was entirely hung with black, the coffin was

taken out of the hearse and was borne on the shoulders of ten men to the chapel, followed by the Comte de Paris, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale, followed by upwards of 100 mourners. The chapel, a very small one, was hung with black. A small gallery was prepared for the reception of the Queen and the other female members of the family who were present at the ceremony. When the coffin had been placed on the rests, low mass was said, the priests officiating being L'Abbé Crabot (chaplain to the late King), L'Abbé Guille, Dr. Whitty, L'Abbé Tournel, L'Vasseur, L'Abbé Nerinck, and L'Abbé Coquereau. The coffin was then removed into the vault beneath the chapel, where a tomb had been erected bearing the following inscription:—"Depositæ jacent sub hoc lapide donec in patriam avitos inter cineres Deo adjuvante transferantur Reliquiæ Ludovici Philippe Primi Francorum regis Claromontii in Britannia defuncti die Augusti XXVI Anno domini M.D.C.C.C.L. Etatis LXXXVI Requiescat in pace." The whole of the arrangements were remarkable for an entire absence of ostentation.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON has been appointed Ranger and Keeper of St. James's Park and Hyde Park, in the room of the late Duke of Cambridge.

BARON BRUNNOW, the Russian Minister, has left England for St. Petersburg; his absence, however, will only be for six weeks.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has arrived at Tynmouth Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to the Marquis of Breadalbane.

We are happy to learn that the operation Lord Lyndhurst found it necessary to undergo for the recovery of his sight has proved most successful; and, should his bodily health permit, he will, early in the next session, be found at his post in the House of Lords hearing appeals.—*Times*.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains the Speaker's notice of a writ, to issue on the 13th of September, for the election of a member for Poole, in the room of Mr. George Richard Robinson, deceased.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

TRIAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE "ORION" STEAMER.

The first day's proceedings of the trial of Mr. Thomas Henderson, the captain of the "Orion," Mr. George Langlands, the first mate of that vessel, and Mr. John Williams, the second mate, for the shipwreck of the "Orion" in June last, off Portpatrick, commenced in Edinburgh on Thursday last, before the High Court of Justiciary. On the table in front of the judges' bench were placed a model of the "Orion," and charts of the coast of Wigtonshire. Special defences were lodged for the captain and second mate, but none for the first mate. In these the captain alleged that he had gone below to take a little rest, leaving the vessel in charge of a competent officer; and that after this the accident arose, from causes which he could not control. The second mate set forth that he had steered the vessel to the best of his judgment, and that the accident had arisen from the deficient state of the ship's compasses or other machinery; and that he, therefore, was not liable. The prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty." The following are portions of the evidence given:—David Walker, seaman, came on to steer between ten and twelve. It was a fine night, but a little cloudy. There was a haze hanging over the land towards the Mull of Galloway. They made the Mull a little before twelve. There was a light there, which he saw through the fog. Left the helm near Dunman Head, which is between the Mull of Galloway and Portpatrick. At that time he thought they were unusually near inshore. It was in George Langlands' (the first mate's) watch that he had charge of the helm. Could not see in front of the vessel when steering. When he was steering there were two on the look-out from the paddle-bridge. There was no look-out at the bows. In steering, they steered by the compass when hazy. They took their courses from the officer in charge of the watch. The land was visible all the way between Dunman-head and the Mull of Galloway. John Kelly, a seaman, took the helm from Walker, the former witness. The night was calm, and observed no fog. The vessel was to the south of Dunman-head when he took the helm, at ten minutes past 12 o'clock. The vessel was close to land at the time; particularly so. Never was so close before. The captain came on deck about ten minutes after witness took the helm, and looked at the compass. The captain remained on deck about five minutes after. The captain gave witness no course while he was on deck; but the second mate gave witness a course after the captain went forward. The second mate had changed the course before the captain came on deck N.W. & West. The second mate changed it again before the captain came up, telling him to keep her N. by W., which was more in shore. He changed it again to North half-west, a point nearer shore. All this was before the captain came on deck. The captain examined the compass, but said nothing. The captain said something to the second mate, but the witness could not say what. Did not see the captain again before the vessel struck. The wheel was about a third over when the vessel struck. The vessel went straight over when she struck. Witness did not let go the helm. Duncan Campbell, a seaman on board the "Orion," corroborated the evidence previously given of the vessel being

so close to the shore, and said that he shouted out, "Hard a starboard," from the sense of the feeling of danger. Several persons belonging to Portpatrick were next examined. Their evidence went to show that they had seen the vessel passing close to Portpatrick just before the wreck. They thought she was coming into the harbour, as she was so close to the shore, and as they had never seen any large vessel so close in before. They expected her to strike on the rocks from the course she was steering, and ran out of their houses to give the alarm in the event of their fears being realized. On finding she had struck, they put off a boat for the wreck to render assistance. Captain Edward Hawse, R.N., said it was neither safe nor proper to have the lifeboat covered, as was the case in the "Orion." It was also more safe to have plugs in the holes of the boat, or fastened by a lanyard, and also to have the oars in the boat. In the naval service, when a vessel was running along the coast, it was the duty of the captain to be on deck along with the second mate. The latter evidence was strongly corroborated by many other witnesses, and the first day's inquiry terminated.

The trial was resumed on Friday, when, after some additional but unimportant evidence, the case for the prosecution closed.

The declaration of Captain Henderson, taken at Portpatrick, before Mr. Alexander McNeel, sheriff-substitute of Wigtonshire, on the 19th of June, was read. It stated, that at the time the vessel struck he was lying on a sofa in his own cabin on deck asleep. Did not consider it his duty, in the state of the weather and position of the ship, to be on deck at the time. He was in a state of fatigue, and required rest. Was aroused by the shock, and rushed on deck, and discovered that the vessel had struck on a rock. Saw the land, and knew where they were. Thought that the accident happened by the miscalculation of the second officer, of the distance of the ship from the land. After the accident he exerted himself as much as possible to save the lives of the passengers, and as far as a man and a sailor could do he thought he had done his duty. One of the boats, the starboard lifeboat, on being let down, got under the paddle-wheel and was swamped by the vessel sinking. The declaration of John Williams, the second mate, taken also at Portpatrick, was then read. He stated that he was on the deck a few minutes after midnight, to take his turn of the watch. The master remained on deck till half-past twelve, and on leaving said, "John, if it becomes any way thick or hazy, mind give me a call. When the vessel was off the pier of Portpatrick it suddenly became thick. Could see the pier quite distinctly at first, but when declarant saw the fog coming on he gave orders to John Kelly, who was at the helm, to keep the vessel north by west a half-point from off the land. Was going to call the master, according to his instructions, when the vessel struck."

The Solicitor-General, having withdrawn the charge against the first mate, Langlands, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" against him.

Exculpatory evidence for Captain Henderson was then given, which was favourable to his character and abilities. The witnesses, however, only succeeded in proving that this was the opinion and practice of several of the Clyde and Mersey captains of steamers, that he was not responsible for what took place when he was down below. Officers of the navy, masters of merchantmen, captains of steamers, sailing between London and the Frith of Forth, concurred in declaring that on such a voyage as the greater part of that from Liverpool to Glasgow it was the captain's duty to be constantly on deck. The evidence respecting the condition in which the boats of the "Orion" were found when the ship struck, also goes to prove the existence of culpable, customary, and systematic negligence. The boats were not in a condition for immediate use; the plugs to the holes in their bottoms could not be found; the covers of the life-boats were so stiff that they could not be removed by ordinary means; the boats had been allowed to lumber the deck so long without being moved, that it was scarcely possible to hoist them out.

The proceedings of the day closed with an address for the Crown by the Solicitor-General.

On Saturday the trial was resumed, when Mr. Craufurd, advocate, addressed the jury at great length for the master of the "Orion" steamer, Thomas Henderson.

The Lord Justice Clerk then summed up, when the jury retired for about half an hour, and returned into court with a verdict, finding, by a majority, Thomas Henderson (the captain) *Guilty* of culpable neglect of duty, and John Williams (the second mate) *unanimously Guilty*.

The Lord Justice Clerk then, in an impressive address, sentenced John Williams, the second mate, to seven years' transportation, and Thomas Henderson, the captain, to eighteen months' imprisonment.

THANKSGIVING MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—Under this title, in consequence of the funds having been principally collected on the day of thanksgiving for deliverance from the cholera, the Committee for the Improvement of the Labouring Classes have purchased a piece of ground in Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, for the purpose of building a model lodging-house for twenty families and about 130 single women. The building will cost about £10,000, and the Baths and Washhouses for St. Andrew's will adjoin it.

The Manchester subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel amount to £5,050; of which £4,000 has been paid in.

LITERATURE.

A Week at Killarney. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. HALL.
London: Virtue and Co.

THIS attractive and delightful book is a revision of part of the authors' well-known work on "Ireland," and is issued by the publisher as a "Companion to Killarney." Surely never had Guide-book more art charms, or literary merits; but these have not led to the sacrifice of matters of utility and the details so important to the tourist. Everything has been done which could render the volume the indispensable companion of the visitor to the scenes of mingled beauty and grandeur which it depicts; and nothing is wanting to complete its interest and elegance as a book for the drawing-room table—a pleasant and realizing remembrancer of the glories of the summer tour, or a home substitute unusually successful, however short of the reality, for the enjoyment of the Lakes themselves. It is illustrated by fine engravings on steel, after Creswick and Bartlett; which, among other scenes of wonderful exquisiteness, introduce us to the solitary grandeur of Gougane Barra, the indescribable beauty of Glengarriff, the magnificence of the Reeks, the savage sublimity of Dunloe Gap, and the unimagined loveliness of the Lakes as seen from various points of their shores. Seen in these plates alone, a very impressive image of Killarney fills the mind, which will ever after seem to be familiar with these wild and beautiful scenes. There are, also, numberless woodcuts, of as great excellence in execution as they are charming or amusing in their subjects; and they add inconceivably to the reader's satisfied delight and to the traveller's information. In order to secure the value of the work as a Guide-book, Mr. and Mrs. Hall have visited Killarney in the spring of the present year; and by "personal examination and inquiry, along the whole of the several routes from London to Killarney," have collected a mass of information most valuable to the tourist, marked by recentness, accuracy, and carefulness of detail. These are appended to the body of the work as "Guide-notes," and tell all that can possibly be desired concerning the routes to Dublin, the different roads thence to Killarney, the conveyances, the distances, the fares, the hotels, the guides, and the innumerable incidentals of the tour. And we fancy that not a few will be excited to take this trip, and will even turn aside from other purposed journeys for the summer, when they become acquainted with the ease and cheapness with which they can enjoy these chief beauties of our fair sister-island. It will be the desired and best reward of the authors if they induce Englishmen to cross the Channel, for they rejoice in believing that "for every new visitor Ireland will obtain a new FRIEND."

If we could transfer any of the illustrations of this volume, it would be a pleasant thing to invite the reader to accompany us in an imaginary tour, under the guidance of the entertaining and intelligent authors. As it is, we shall but indicate the route, and then take one glance at the scenery, and hear something of Irish character and Irish legends. The road for those who wish to make their visit enjoyable in the highest degree, must be from Dublin to "the beautiful city" of Cork; thence to Macroom, to lonely romantic Gougane Barra, which it would be loss indeed to miss,—then onwards through the wild stern pass of Keimaneigh, gloomy, desolate, and awe-inspiring,—thence emerging on a road which soon brings in view the noble Bay of Bantry, which, having visited Bantry town, must be crossed to beautiful Glengarriff—"the artist cannot do it justice, and the pen must be laid aside in despair,"—and then, by Kenmare to the yet more unutterable glories—mountains, lakes, cascades, and foliage—of Killarney.

The following extract supposes that the tourist has taken his seat in a boat, and having crossed the Upper Lake—which Sir Walter Scott said was "the grandest sight he had ever seen, except Loch Lomond"—he enters "the Long Range":—

"The mountains, between which lies 'the Gap of Dunloe,' are directly behind him; to the left are the 'tails' of the Purple Mountain; to the right is rugged Cromagloum; all about him the mountains rise from the lake, and seem as if they would shut him in for ever. To convey an idea of the rude magnificence of this scene is impossible. Presently, its savage grandeur is passed; and we enter the realm of Beauty. The stream carries us rapidly homeward. It is running through the Long Range, and the men have merely to guide the boat.

"The channel is full of interest and beauty; the water is clear and rapid; and on either side it is amply wooded; 'patrician trees' happily mingling with 'plebeian underwood,' through which glimpses of the huge mountains are occasionally caught. About midway, in the Long Range, we reach the far-famed Eagle's Nest—the most perfect, glorious, and exciting of all the Killarney echoes. The rock (for in comparison with the mountains that look down upon it, it is nothing more, although, when at its base, it appears of prodigious height) derives its name from the fact that, for centuries it has been the favoured residence of the royal birds, by whose descendants it is still inhabited; their cry being secured by nature against all human trespassers. The rock is of a pyramidal form, exactly 1,103 feet high, thickly clothed with evergreens, but bare towards the summit; where the nest of the bird is pointed out, in a

small crevice nearly concealed by stunted shrubs. We put into a little creek on the opposite side of the river; but remained in our boat, having been recommended to do so. Our expectations of the coming treat had been highly raised, and we were in breathless anxiety to enjoy it. The bugle-player, Spillane—of whose skill and attention we gladly add our testimony to that of every traveller who has preceded us—landed, advanced a few steps, and placed the instrument to his lips: the effect was MAGICAL—the word conveys a poor idea of its effect. First he played a single note—it was caught up and repeated, loudly, softly—again loudly, again softly, and then as if by a hundred instruments, each a thousand times more musical than that which gave its rivals birth, twirling and twisting around the mountain, running up from its foot to its summit, then rolling above it, and at length dying away in the distance until it was heard as a mere whisper, barely audible, far away. Then Spillane blew a few notes—ti-ra-la-ti-ra-la: a multitude of voices, seemingly from a multitude of hills, at once sent forth a reply; sometimes pausing for a second, as if waiting for some tardy comrade to join in the marvellous chorus, then mingling together in a strain of sublime grandeur and delicate sweetness utterly indescribable. Again Spillane sent forth his summons to the mountains, and blew, for perhaps a minute, a variety of sounds; the effect was indeed that of 'enchanted ravishment'—giving

"Resounding grace to all Heaven's harmonies."

"It is impossible for language to convey even a remote idea of the exceeding delight communicated by this development of a most wonderful property of nature; sure we are that we shall be guilty of no exaggeration if we say, that this single incident, among so many of vast attraction, will be sufficient recompense to the tourist who may visit these beautiful lakes. When Spillane had exhausted his ability to minister to our enjoyment—and the day was declining before we had expressed ourselves content, preparations were made for firing off the cannon. As soon as they were completed, the match was applied. In an instant, every mountain for miles round us seemed instinct with angry life, and replied in voices of thunder to the insignificant and miserable sound that had roused them from their slumbers. The imagination was excited to absolute terror; the gnomes of the mountains were about to issue forth and punish the mortals who had dared to rouse them from their solitude; and it was easy for a moment, to fancy every creek and crevice peopled with 'airy things.' The sound was multiplied a thousand-fold, and with infinite variety; at first it was repeated with a terrific growl, then a fearful crash; both were caught up and returned by the surrounding hills, mingling together now in perfect harmony, now in utter discordance; while those that were nearest became silent, awaiting the on-coming of those that were distant; then joining together in one mighty sound, louder and louder; then dropping to a gentle lull, as if the winds only created them; then breaking forth again into a combined roar that would seem to have been heard hundreds of miles away. It is not only by these louder sounds the echoes of the hills are awakened; the clapping of a hand will call them forth; almost a whisper will be repeated—far off—ceasing—re-suming—ceasing again. The most eloquent poet of our age has happily expressed the idea we desire to convey:—

"A solitary wolf dog, ranging on
Through the bleak concave, wakes this wondrous chime
Of airy voices lock'd in union,—
Faint—far off—near—deep—solemn and sublime."

Much amusement is to be got from the legends of the lakes; we must make room for one or two—not told with the length and effect which the guides give them, but in a compressed version:—

"They told us—How St. Patrick never came into Kerry; but only looked into it, holding his hands out to it, and saying, 'I bless all beyond the Reeks.'—How Macgillieuddy of the Reeks was a boy or gilly to Mac Carthy Mor; and he went into Connaught to seek his fortune; and he fell in love with a young lady, and she with him; and he boasted to her father that he had more ricks than the father's land could grow hay enough to cover with hay-bands; so the father sent a messenger into Kerry to know the truth of his riches, and whether the young stranger had the great fortune he spoke about. And, to be sure, the daughter gave the messenger a hint; so he travelled to Kerry, and saw young Macgillieuddy's father at his dinner on his knees, with heaps of rats all about the cabin he lived in; so he goes back and tells the fair maid's father, that the Macgillieuddy had more live cattle about him than he could count, and was ating off a table he wouldn't part with for half Connaught. So, in course, the boy got the girl.—How the blessed abbot of Innisfallen walked for two hundred years about the little island that wasn't a mile round. And the way of it was this:—He was praying one morning early, before the sun was up; and he heard a little bird singing so sweetly out of a holly tree, that he rose from his knees and followed it, listening to the music it was making; and the little bird flew from bush to bush, singing all the while, and the holy father following; for so sweet and happy was the song of the little bird, that he thought he could listen to it for ever; so where it flew he went; and when it changed its place, he was again after it; the little bird singing all the while, and the holy father listening with his ears and his heart. At length the abbot thought it was nearing vespers time; and he blessed the little bird, and left it. When he stepped back to his convent, what should he see and hear but strange faces and strange voices; the tongue of the Sassenach in lieu of the wholesome Irish. And the monks asked him what right had he to wear the habit of the holy Augustines? And so he told them his name, that he was their abbot, and that he had been since daybreak following the music of the little bird that was singing sweetly among the branches of the holly tree. And they made answer, that two hundred years ago the holy abbot had left the convent, and was never heard of afterwards—and that now the heretic and the stranger was old Ireland's king. So the holy father said, 'Give me absolution some of ye, for my time is come;' and they gave him absolution; and just as the breath was leaving him, they heard at the lattice-window the sweetest song that ever bird sung; and they looked out and saw it, with the sun shining on its wings that were white as snow; and while they were watching it there came another bird; and they sung together for a while out of the holly-tree, and then both flew up into the sky; and they turned to the holy father—and he was dead."

It is to be hoped that this captivating and instructive book will answer the praiseworthy intent of increasing the number of autumn visitors to Ireland; and to all other readers we warmly commend it, as containing descriptive sketches excellent for their sprightliness, nature, and breezy freshness—with delicious illustrations in rich variety. It is a very handsome volume; certainly we should have expected its cost to be double its marvellously low price.

Life, Poetry, and Letters, of Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-Law Rhymer. By his Son-in-law, JOHN WATKINS. London: Mortimer.

We had great expectations excited by this title. They were sustained by our first glance at the volume. We saw it to be dedicated, by permission granted just before his lamentable death, to Sir Robert Peel—linking the memories of the anti-corn-law poet and the anti-corn-law statesman. We saw that Mr. Watkins had written this life, as he states, at Ebenezer Elliott's own request; that he "wanted not for materials;" and that the letters of the poet are "very numerous." We therefore hoped to find this a satisfactory and living biography. But we have been terribly disappointed; and it is with extreme regret that we have to condemn a work which, both for the subject's and the author's sakes, we were predisposed to be pleased with and to praise. There would be implicit falsehood in any other sentence than—that this is a poor piece of biography to be written of such a man as Elliott: bad as to the writer's idea and principle of memoir writing, and bad in execution.

The work first contains the autobiography written by Elliott for Mr. Tait, and already published in the *Athenæum*. There are also a few letters; and the reason given for so small a selection is, that Elliott "was in the habit of copying himself in his epistolary correspondence." Of these letters the editor says truly, that they are the "most valuable portion of the contents of the volume." Deducting these parts of the work, the remainder is all "John Watkins." It consists of that gentleman's opinions and criticisms on Elliott's poetry—discussions on poets and poetry in general—a brief dissertation on "the relative value or uses of genius and learning,"—"the beauties of Elliott,"—and some slight threads of narrative by which these matters are strung together. Mr. Watkins's opinions on things in general, and Elliott in particular, may or may not be very just,—but they are not at all what is expected or wanted in a biography. The volume contains almost nothing of biography proper of which Mr. Watkins is the writer; and adds scarcely a trifle to that knowledge of "the poet of the poor" which is already widely and familiarly possessed by the public. It seems that Elliott greatly esteemed Mr. Watkins, and thought highly of his criticisms and of his prose style. Several letters express that opinion; and it would really appear that no opportunity has been lost of letting the reader know it. We are sure there must be something solid and excellent in one who enjoyed the poet's confidence,—and we also find something of freshness and facility in Mr. Watkins's style; but it is impossible to refrain from remonstrance respecting its false elevation, its innumerable conceits—apparently produced by a laborious attempt to be fine, and exhibiting no little vanity and self-trust.

We repeat that we are mortified to have to say this; but we fear each reader of this book will too surely agree with us that it is a disappointing affair, which will struggle into circulation, if at all, only by preserving the autobiography in a permanent form, and adding a few good letters. As our readers must have seen the chief part of the former in different journals, or extracts in our own columns, we give them a specimen of the latter:

TO FRANCIS FISHER.

"DEAR FRANCIS,—Your last letter, though it informs me that we shall probably meet no more on this side the unutterable deep, is the best I ever received from you; and your almost unconscious praise of your father is the sweetest hymn of the affections I ever read. Since I received it, I think of you more frequently, for you are become scarce. In the mornings, when I am saddest (it is in the morning that people hang themselves), you come to my assistance. I live over again your visits—your holdings forth—the little sermons! Surely those were happy hours, and my house at Upperthorpe, on your account, a happy place. I often think of our wanderings to the Rivlin, and how we always paused when we reached Walkly Bank, to take in to our souls the sudden burst of glorious prospect on the right and left, beneath and before us, over cloud-loving Stanington to what a Hebrew bard might call 'The moors of God.' I am glad that you have got to Dorchester, and that you like your little flock. The fame of you will soon go forth. By-and-bye, you will address larger congregations; and in a few years (weeds only grow fast) obtain a salary that will decently maintain you. Then if, in the meantime, you have sufficient self-denial to remain unmarried, and will marry (if you marry) a healthy lady of forty or upwards (as I have before advised you to do), you will be a happy man. Such a partner will not be too old and hard for new impressions, and she will always be ready and happy to bless God with you. But, whatever you do, don't marry an old cat of a widow. If you do, she will lock your bedroom door when she goes out, and put the key in her pocket, lest you steal your own things."

TO JOHN WATKINS.

"Dear Sir,—I thank you for your beautiful letter of

the 1st inst. Your fine descriptions of the localities of Battersea make me ashamed of those of Great Houghton; and lest you should form extravagant expectations relative to my present residence, I will briefly describe it to you. It is found fault with by architects, landscape gardeners, and other such cattle, because the kitchen-garden is seen from the windows; but to a cottager, whose motto, copied from the squire's, is, 'Beware of poachers,' the cabbages, all round which he has so often travelled, is an object of importance. My impugnors would be right if my house were a villa or mansion; but it is a simple, gable-ended, old English farm-cottage, with its garden, orchard, croft, and field (about 10 acres in all), a plain dwelling for a plain, retired old man—just such a place as a sensible bachelor of £300 a year, with his black hair turning grey, would like to live in the shooting season. The orchard, from behind the house, breaks over a steep bank in front of it, mingling with the kitchen-garden; and immediately before the porch is a flower-garden or lawn. The high ground on which the house stands commands varied and extensive prospects, but I am happy to say, they are not all visible from the house itself; and I think of excluding some that are visible, for the greatest defect of the place is want of seclusion. I have, as yet, no walk in my grounds where I can saunter unobserved to collect and enjoy my thoughts in the cool of the evening.

"Poets, you seem to think, are not swans. But neither are they birds of any kind. They are fish; and I think they have a right to complain that they are not cased in shell, like lobsters. Unable to provide meat and clothing for themselves—the only article they can command for outside and inside wear being water—they must be fish of some sort. In my opinion, it is wrong to pension them off on anything but water. I don't say, Drown them; but I say, Throw them into their proper element! If they sink and rise no more, so much the better for them and the other fish, or such of them as can eat bones."

Elliott tells the following anecdote of O'Connell, which is quite new to us:—

"[Scene.—An immense hall. Audience, three thousand persons, some of them ladies. Opposition packed in a corner, some twenty persons, and among them a woman. On the platform Mr. O'Connell and other speakers.]

"O'Connell (rises amid tremendous applause): 'I would scorn to ask for Ireland a privilege that I would not grant to all the world' [shouts from Paddy outside].

"Woman: 'Get ye gone—you're paid. Go home—us does not want ye' [tumult].

"O'Connell: 'Pray, ma'am, are you married?'

"Woman: 'Yes.'

"O'Connell: 'No bairns?'

"Woman: 'Yes, seven.'

"O'Connell: 'What! married, and seven bairns, and do you like dear bread? God bless you, and send you six twins in three years! [laughter, and waving of handkerchiefs.] Oh, it delights me to see a meeting like this attended by the flower of the crehation. Surely the fairest of witches ye are, or who could see them and not go into hydrostatics? There is but one other conthrey in the world that could show a sight like this' [laughter, and shouts from Patrick outside]."

And thus the opposition was laughed down.

Mr. Watkins has told the story of Elliott's last days better than is the general manner of the book, though even this portion has blemishes of the most provoking sort.

Historical Analysis of Christian Civilization. By PROFESSOR DE VERICOUR, Queen's College, Cork. London: John Chapman.

THIS work is an epitome of the history of Europe, which it is the design of the author to view in its relations to the "new morality and sublime principles" of Christianity; by the outward or secret workings of which the world has found in the religion of Jesus, for eighteen centuries, "at once the instrument and moving power of human activity." Tracing the history of European nations in such a spirit and with such a purpose, the author has sought "to place the science of History upon its lofty and real basis, viz., the doctrine of Progress." This is a great and worthy design; satisfactorily executed, it would be a most welcome contribution to the Philosophy of History; but we have experienced great disappointment in the present work, and with much regret state our opinion that it is entirely, almost mischievously, a failure. We concede everything that can be demanded for the author's good intentions, sincerity of inquiry, and singleness of aim; but we can discover in his work no traces of the comprehensive grasp which seizes facts in their wholeness and wide relations, nor of the mental clearness and scientific accuracy needful to such a great and noble work. We do not mean to deny that there is learning, research, and valuable thought; but the general result is a strange compound of prejudice and enlightenment, true premises and false conclusions, splendid details and an inharmonious whole. In lucid and eloquent narrative of the history the author often greatly excels; in the perception of immediate causes and consequences is often acute and penetrating; but in the doctrine he develops, and its applications, manifests feebleness and inefficiency.

We honour the writer's adherence to Christian ideas, such as he apprehends and believes—but his conception of Christianity and its mission is narrow and defective in the extreme. He says:—

"Its end and object, we repeat it, are to bring the whole world under one common law, to unite by one common duty of fraternity, by feelings of universal sympathy, the most divergent and the most remote nations."

This is not merely faulty, it is absolutely false.

Not that Christianity does not do what the author asserts—not that it is no object of Christianity to accomplish it; but to assert that this is "its end and object"—the one design of its introduction into the world, the one work which is the grand consummation of the labours and teachings of Jesus, the final point to which all its influences and efforts strive—is to falsify the only record of the object and work of Jesus, to reject the only testimony to the ultimate design of the gospel, to exalt that which is partial and instrumental into the place of the grand, all-absorbing whole, and to substitute the temporal moral renovation of society for the spiritual and eternal object of Christianity as a religion—the life of man in God, the glory of God in man. By such a conception of Christianity it is impossible that the author can measure the Christian civilization; by such a light it is impossible that he should perceive its true characteristics, its inherent spirit, and its tendencies. "The light that is in him is darkness." Yet it is to this only that he reduces Christianity's aim and operation. He ever speaks of it as a morality, and looks only for its "civilizing and renovating spirit." He deplores "the ecclesiastical organization of the Christian Church," as the origin of controversies which "do not affect, in any way, the divine principles" of our religion; but "bear chiefly on the hierarchy, and on some acts of the worship which by some are understood to be of a nearly symbolical nature, and by others attended with a mysterious power." While we admit the influence, from the first mighty and penetrating, of the Christian morality on the civilization of nations, it appears to us to be altogether against fact to treat that influence as mightier than the distinctively spiritual beliefs and directly God-ward aims which, in various forms, have been the fixed and prominent presentations of Christianity to the masses, and the deepest powers in the formation of the character—the soul and strength of the life and labours—of those individual minds which indisputably have put the broadest stamp on the civilization of Europe. It is altogether against fact to treat the diffused, outward, and general influences of Christianity as more powerful in European history than those which were peculiar to, and the product of, its church development.

Nor do the author's faults consist only in these errors, as they seem to us, of conception of the Christianity whose principles he professes to take as his guiding light, of observation of the channels of its power, and appreciation of the elements of its success. He also manifests prejudices which vitiate his opinions, and weave false impressions around the mind of an inquiring reader. To take a single instance, when summing up the character of Luther, with an expressed hope and desire to depict it "with a dispassionate and enlightened love of truth," he suspiciously uses the phrase, "we may admire his occasional zeal for religion;" and then adding praise of his "incorruptible integrity," (and that, too, after having spoken of his "alternate violence and dissimulation,") his courage and other qualities, expresses regret for "his unrivalled vanity; his intolerance, never surpassed in the Church of Rome; his intense jealousy of all rivals; his ideas often coarse; his language offensively vulgar." Is this "enlightened"—and "truth"—as the final judgment on Luther?

We are somewhat puzzled by the author's notes on the catalogue of historical works which he has inserted. We are not surprised that D'Aubigne's work is condemned as full of "blind Protestant fanaticism"—certainly it is not calm history; but while Neander is passed over in silence, and Plank is "Protestant, but impartial," Millman is "profound," and Charles Butler's History of the Catholics "excellent."

The work is dedicated to M. Guizot, and in many of its opinions and general views is markedly Guizot-ish. We are sorry we cannot say more in its praise; we opened it with interest and hope, we close it with weariness and disappointment.

WHERE IS THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO BE CROWNED?—The coronation of the Emperor of Austria presents great difficulties. The question is, whether he is to be crowned in the separate provinces, as was formerly customary, or once for all at Vienna as Emperor of the united Austrian crown lands. Should the latter measure be decided on, a second difficulty arises—what Crown is to be employed? An Imperial-Austrian Crown does not exist, and the archducal coronet will not answer the purpose. "This question," says the correspondent of the Times, "which at first sight may seem of secondary importance, is in reality one of vital importance, as it will up to a certain point settle the delicate question of centralization or federation. How this knotty point may be decided is indifferent to many who look forward with anxious impatience to the coronation, as it is expected that a general amnesty will be granted when it takes place, which, if I am well informed, is not likely to be the case this year."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Punch is authorized to contradict, in his strongest manner, a malicious report that Lord Brougham had been engaged to work all the trains, up and down, on the Eastern Railway, vice all the late hands, discharged.—Punch.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

OPIMUM AND ITS EFFECTS.—The effects of opium on the human system depend very much upon the quantity and frequent use, as well as the age, temperament, habits, idiosyncrasy, &c., of the individual. Its first and most common effect is to excite the intellect, stimulate the imagination, and exalt the feelings into a state of great activity and buoyancy, producing unusual vivacity and brilliancy in conversation, and at the same time the most profound state of perfect self-complacency. All idea of labour, care, and anxiety vanish at once from the mind. Then follow a succession of gorgeous dreams, or a continued state of ecstasy, almost indescribable. Mr. Tiffany, in his late work on the "Canton Chinese," thus happily attempts to sketch this state of the opium smoker:—"The victim inhales his allotted quantity, and his senses swim around him, he feels of subtle nature, he floats from earth as if on pinions. He would leave his humble station, his honest toil, his comfortable home; he would be great. He runs with ease the paths of distinction; he distances rivals; wealth and power wait upon him, the mighty take him by the hand. His dress is costly, his fare sumptuous, his home a palace, and he revels in the pleasures he has read of and believed to be a fiction. Music sounds through his lofty halls, sages assemble to do him honour, women of the brightest beauty throng around him, he is no longer poor, lowly, and despised; but a demigod. The feast is spread, the sparkling cup filled to the brim with hot wine, and he rises to welcome one whom he has left far behind in the path of glory, to tender to him triumphant courtesy. And as he advances a step, he reels and staggers wildly, and competitors, guests, minstrels, magnificence, all fade from his vision, and the grey, cold reality of dawn breaks upon his heated brain, and he knows that all was naught, and that he is the same nameless creature that he has ever been. A cold shudder agitates his frame; weak and worthless, he seeks the air, but finds no relief. He cannot turn his thoughts to his calling, he is unfit for exertion, his days pass in sloth and in bitter remorse. And when night comes in gloom, he seeks again the sorceress into whose power he has sunk, and whose finger mocks while it beckons him on." There seems to be wonderful power in the use of this drug to attract and captivate. It holds out a temptation far more powerful than that of any other intoxicating agent. Such is the testimony of experience and observation in the matter. This fascination does not arise merely from that passion in human nature for excitement—that yearning after stimulus, and that horror of ennui, which crowd the Parisian theatre, the English gin-palace, and the American bar-room; but from having experienced or heard of that peculiar state of ecstasy which can be produced only by this drug, and which has not inappropriately, in some respects, been termed the "Chinese heaven." Comparing the effects of ardent spirits with opium, after enumerating several points of resemblance, it has been remarked—"There is no slavery on earth to be compared with the bondage into which opium casts its victim. There is scarcely one known instance of escape from its toils, when once they have fairly enveloped a man. The fact is too notorious to be questioned for one moment, that there is in opium, when once indulged in, a fatal fascination which needs almost superhuman powers of self-denial, and also capacity for the endurance of pain, to overcome." It is the after or secondary effects of this drug which have such a destructive influence on the constitution. Its continued use destroys the natural appetite—deranges the digestive organs—impedes the circulation, and vitiates the quality of the blood—depresses the spirits, and gradually weakens the powers of the involuntary nerves, as well as the violations of the mind, thereby taking away the powers of free agency and converting the man into a brute. How expressive the remark once made by a native: "It is not the man who eats opium, but opium that eats the man."—People's Journal.

THE HEDGEHOG.—Few animals sink into a more profound lethargy during their state of hybernation than the hedgehog. On the approach of winter, it seeks its retreat—some hole under the roots of a tree, or similar situation—where it makes a soft nest of moss and leaves, in which it rolls itself, so as to attach a great quantity of the material to its spines. We have seen hedgehogs taken from their winter dormitory which resembled a ball of matted leaves, these entirely enveloping the rolled-up animal, which formed, as it were, the living centre. It is not till the spring has fairly set in that this animal awakes from its trance, and comes abroad; it then wanders in search of its mate. The female produces young in June; they are usually from three to five in number, about two inches in length, blind, perfectly white, and, although naked, the rudiments of the spines, as yet soft and flexible, are apparent; in the course of five or six days the spines have acquired considerable development and hardness, but it is not until a more advanced age that the young animals are capable of folding themselves up in their thorny mantle. The nest is formed with considerable skill and attention to the comfort of the young, and the roof or upper covering is capable of throwing off the rain, so as to preserve the interior dry. The female is devoted to her offspring, as will appear from the following fact communicated to us:—In the garden of a gentleman from whom our informant received the account, one of these animals had made her nest and littered. She was accustomed to pass into a neighbouring copse for food every night after dark; but by some accident one evening the garden-door was closed earlier than usual; her return at the customary time was consequently prevented, and the poor creature was dis-

covered the next morning lying dead close to the door, having expired through maternal anxiety, combined with her violent and unsuccessful efforts to pass the fatal barrier. The young were afterwards found dead, starved for want of food.—*Knight's Pictorial Half Hours.*

A PRISON SKETCH.—During the first six weeks, the sound of the felon's chains, mixed with what I took for horrid execrations or despairing laughter, was never out of my ears. When I went into the infirmary, which stood between the gaol and prison walls, gallowes were occasionally put in order by the side of my windows, and afterwards set up over the prison gates, where they remained visible. The keeper one day, with an air of mystery, took me into the upper ward, for the purpose, he said, of gratifying me with a view of the country from the roof. Something prevented his showing me this, but the spectacle he did show me I shall never forget. It was a stout country girl, sitting in an absorbed manner, her eyes fixed on the fire. She was handsome, and had a little hectic spot in either cheek, the effect of some gnawing emotion. He told me in a whisper, that she was there for the murder of her bastard child. I could have knocked the fellow down for his unfeelingness in making a show of her; but, after all, she did not see us. She heeded us not. There was no object before her, but what produced the spot in her cheek. The gallowes on which she was executed must have been brought out within her hearing; but perhaps she heard that as little. To relieve the reader's feelings, I will here give him another instance of the delicacy of my friend the under-gaoler. He used always to carry up her food to this poor girl himself; because, as he said, he did not think it a fit task for younger men.—*Leigh Hunt's Autobiography.*

ADVOCATING FOR HIRE.—Mr. Ward once, while at the bar, was repaid by thanks that were somewhat ill-timed. He had defended a prisoner at York, for horse-stealing, at that time a capital offence, and one in which, if many horses happened to have been lately missing, the law was, according to the policy of the day, not unfrequently allowed to take its course. No speech was then permitted for the defence; but, by a cross examination, now cautious, now puzzling, now insinuating, and by occasional observations thrown out in the course of it, according to the then most approved fashion, he managed to make such an impression on the jury that they acquitted his client. After the assizes, he had to travel by a stage-coach on his way home. The first person he saw seated just opposite to him was he for whom he had made such exertions. The acquitted felon grasped both his hands with fervour. "I see mooch oblige to you, Coonsellor Ward," said he; "I see mooch oblige to you, but," winking his eye, he added, "I doot I was guilty though!"—*Memoir of R. Plumer Ward.*

GLEANINGS.

Mr. Leoni Levi has addressed to Prince Albert a series of propositions for the establishment of a National and International Code of Commerce amongst all civilized countries.

The *Hobart Town Britannia*, of the 14th of March, says, "We regret exceedingly to learn from an authentic source that Mr. O'Brien is suffering severely, both mentally and personally, from his banishment to Maria Island."

PHONOGRAPHY.—A lazy boy out in Indiana spells Andrew Jackson thus: &ru Jaxn.

Workmen are now employed in erecting a scaffold of considerable strength round the marble arch at Buckingham Palace, preparatory to taking it to pieces.

A newspaper is now printed in China, called the *Pekin Monitor*. It is in the Chinese language, and is the first paper ever published in the celestial empire.

Lincolnshire journals report very unfavourably of the wheat and potato crops; the former being afflicted with rust and mildew.

For the first time since the Reformation a number of Franciscan monks are about to establish a mission in England, at Bristol.

THE POTASH FARM, at Hethel, has been sold to Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., for £3,100, about twenty-eight years' purchase.

An officer of a crack cavalry regiment, in writing to the Duke of Wellington, addressed his grace "Feeld Marial the Duke of Wellington." The Duke was disgusted, and immediately issued the Educational Order.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Baptists have in the Island of Jamaica thirty-five thousand church members; the Methodists twenty-four thousand. The number of children in schools is estimated at forty thousand.

A gold chain and seal, of the value of £140, is to be presented to the corporation of Bolton for the use of the mayor for the time being. The chain has been purchased by subscription.

The *Standard* holds up the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference as a warning to those who are seeking for a revival of the Convocation.

A writer in the *Church and State Gazette* read the following inscription in a village churchyard a few days ago, "beneath the shadow of a building wherein one of the holiest and bravest of our martyrs spoke in eloquent simplicity:"—

Sleep, traveller: cast an eye where this ground I under lie;
An accident once happened to me, which I hope may never happen to thee.

Berwick-on-Tweed fortress is about to be dismantled, and its walls converted into building sites, by order of the Crown.

Among other visitors whom we may expect at the Great Exhibition next year will be a German chorus, made up of many *Liedertafel* societies, rivalling in num-

ber the never-to-be-forgotten Cologne gathering (an assemblage of more than 2,000 voices), the intention of which is to give performances in London.

"A respectable farmer stated to us (*Waterford News*) this week that he is acquainted with farmers who have labourers employed at the munificent sum of seven-pence per week and their diet; and others have offered to work for their diet alone."

The *Gateshead Observer* gives an instance of a lady's blunder:—"Mother Church seized a 'spoon' in Sunderland, the other day, in the belief that it was silver, but it proved to be German."

The *Opinion Publique* solemnly points the moral of a coincidence:—"Is it known who at this moment inhabits the small house at Brompton occupied some few months since by M. Guizot? It is M. Ledru-Rollin. Thus, M. Ledru-Rollin, an exile, succeeds at Brompton in his house of exile M. Guizot, whom he succeeded at Paris two years before in the government."

HINTS TO PROMOTERS OF PICNICS.—Two ingredients are absolutely necessary—a smart humourist and a good butt. A picnic party without these would be like a pantomime without a clown and pantaloons. Avoid engaged pairs. They sneak off into secluded spots to bill and coo, and contribute nothing to the common stock of fun. Beware of bores. One bore is capable of turning the gayest troop of merry-makers that ever started to enjoy a *fete champetre* into a grievous set of mourners.—*New York Paper.*

A book on Europe, "as seen by a Candyman," has just been published in America by one Mr. Jervis, the son or husband of the celebrated "candy" manufacturer. Describing what he saw in Kensington-gardens, he remarks, "On the intensely green and velvety English grass, you see the square-built-exercised-chest-developed-unsociable-prejudiced-good-looking-substantial-slow-and-sure-untasteful-no-humbug-French-hating-comfort-loving-Times-reading Englishman, walking through an avenue of English oaks and elm trees, which his great grandfather has possibly made love under many years ago." Our readers will think with us, that Mr. Jervis ought not to have neglected his candy to dabble in literature.—*Weekly News.*

Barnum, ever on the watch for "novelties," advertises, as being exhibited at his Museum, "the exciting spectacle of a negro turning white, a wonderful mutation of nature never before witnessed in the memory of man!" A quack advertiser declares that this "wonderful mutation" is effected by the use of his "medicated soap!"

A FRIGHTFUL CONTINGENCY.—A farmer from the neighbourhood of Galston took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope, which happened to be exhibiting in Kilmarnock. The various curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalcule contained in a drop of water came to be shown off. These seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others. She sat patiently, however, till the "water tigers," magnified to the size of twelve feet, appeared on the sheet, fighting with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose in great trepidation, and cried to her husband, "For gude-sake, come awa, John." "Sit still, woman," said John, "and see the show." "See the show!—gude keep us a' man, what wad come o' us if the awfu'-like brutes wad break out o' the water?"

AGES OF PUBLIC MEN.—Duke of Wellington, 81; Lord Lyndhurst, 78; Mr. Joseph Hume, 73; Lord Brougham, 72; Lord Denman, 71; Lord Campbell, 71; Lord Gough, 71; Marquis of Lansdowne, 70; Lord Cottenham, 69; Earl of Aberdeen, 66; Viscount Palmerston, 66; Right Hon. H. Goulburn, 66; Viscount Hardinge, 65; Sir Robert Inglis, 64; Duke of Richmond, 59; Sir James Graham, 58; Lord John Russell, 58; Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons, 56; Right Hon. Richard L. Shiel, 56; Sir Frederick Thesiger, 56; Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty, 54; Sir Fitzroy Kelly, 54; Marquis of Normanby, 53; Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 52; Lord Stanley, 51; Sir George Grey, 51; Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, 51; Earl of Clarendon, 50; Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, 50; Right Hon. Fox Maule, 49; Lord Ashley, 49; Mr. J. A. Roebuck, 49; Earl of Carlisle, 48; Marquis of Clanricarde, 48; Earl Grey, 48; Sir John Jervis, 48; Mr. Cobden, 47; Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, 45; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 41; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, 40; Earl of Lincoln, 39; Mr. John Bright, 39; Marquis of Granby, 35; Hon. George A. Smythe, 32; Lord John Manners, 32.

BIRTH.

August 29, at Belinda-terrace, Islington, the wife of Mr. J. S. Brooks, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 73, at Victoria-street Chapel, Derby, by license, by the Rev. J. Corbin, Mr. BROWNLOW WILLIAM BLADES, of Great-bridge, Staffordshire, to FRANCES DAY WRIGHT, daughter of Mr. G. Ford, of Derby, and relict of the late Mr. W. Wright, of Walsall.

August 27, at the Independent Chapel, South Perthshire, Somerset, Mr. SIMON TREDDITH, jun., to Miss SUSAN VAUX, both of the same place.

August 28, at the Independent Chapel, Pendlebury, near Manchester, by the Rev. M. Hardaker, Mr. ROBERT HALE to Mrs. LOUISA PRINGLE.

August 29, by license, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Swansea, by the Rev. T. Dodd, SAMUEL BAYLIS, Esq., of Calthorpe-street, London, to ELIZABETH MARY, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. DAVIES, of Fisher-street, Swansea.

DEATHS.

August 16, at Countesthorpe, near Leicester, in his 87th year, Mr. JOSEPH HUMFREY, farmer, for more than fifty years a deacon of the Baptist church at Arnaby.

August 25, at Cambridge, of typhus fever, in his 10th year, FREDERICK ASHBY, the second son of Mr. H. SMITH, of the Independent Press.

August 26, at Ballinewarrig, near Cork, EDWARD JOHN, the youngest son of W. C. LOGAN, Esq.

August 28, at 10, Wigmore-street, London, MARY, the eldest daughter of the late J. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Newport, Isle of Wight.

August 29, at Bridport, Dorset, aged 14 years and 3 months, SOPHIA, the beloved and only daughter of the Rev. T. WALLACE. Her sufferings were prolonged and intense, but her submission to the Divine will was beautifully exemplified. Her end was perfect peace.

August 29, THOMAS ARNOLD BASIL, the infant son of the Rev. B. H. COOPER, B.A., of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

August 30, in Welbeck-street, in his 80th year, Sir PETER POLE, Bart.

August 31, at Burnham, Norfolk, aged 14, MARGARET, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. R. BLACKETT.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN "POETS."—Mr. Benedict has written to Mr. Barnum, saying, "Middle Lind is very anxious to give a welcome to America in a kind of national song, which, if I can obtain the poetry of one of your first-rate poets, I shall set to music, and which she will sing in addition to the pieces originally fixed upon." Whereupon the ever-obliging Mr. Barnum announces that he will give one hundred dollars for such a song; "authors who may wish to compete for the prize are requested to send their compositions to T. P. Barnum, Esq., New York, before the 1st of September next."

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his letters on Medical Galvanism.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Not the slightest event has occurred to disturb the dulness of the Stock Market since we last wrote. The variation in prices has amounted to scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the average quotation of Consols remains at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is anticipated, however, and not without reason, that a considerable increase in the speculative dealings will take place before the close of the present month, when the real position of the Market will at once be proved, and, so far as circumstances at present indicate, a step taken in the direction of a rise.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	266	264	266	266	266
Bank Stock ..	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	215	215
Exchq. Bills..	68 pm.	68 pm.	65 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.
India Bonds ..	88 pm.	88 pm.	86 pm.	86 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.
Long Annuity.	8 5-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 5-16	8 5-16	8 5-16

The Foreign Market has been better supported, and a rise has taken place in Spanish Bonds equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. At a meeting held last Wednesday, the terms of a new proposition to the Spanish Government for an arrangement of the debt were agreed to, and an agent sent to Madrid to submit them to the ministry.

The Money Market, also, is in a much better state. The demand for money has been very active for some days past, but, as yet, the supply being fully equal to the demand, the rates of discount and interest have undergone no change. The official statement of the Russian Minister of Finance has just been published, and discloses the important fact, that, in order to defray the costs of the Hungarian war, four new series of Treasury Bonds, amounting altogether to 12,000,000 silver roubles, were issued last year. Besides this there were additions made to the Funded Debt to the amount of 14,732,750 silver roubles, and the total debt is stated at 336,219,492 roubles, which requires annually 23,978,039 roubles for the payment of interest.

The state of the Share Market compares very favourably with its position when we last wrote. Nearly all the lines exhibit an improvement, and the tone of transactions is much firmer. The traffic returns are also very satisfactory, exhibiting, for the past week, an increase of £38,856 in the aggregate amount received over the receipts of the same period last year. The only exception to this favourable statement is afforded by the Eastern Counties line, the receipts of which, in consequence of the strike amongst the engine drivers, are £900 less than at this time last year. The first return of the Great Northern receipts were also published on Saturday, exhibiting the total amount as £4,691, not so large a sum, by the bye, as was, we believe, generally reckoned upon. During the past week London and South Westerns have risen £3 10s. per share; Great North of England, £3; Lancaster and Carlisle, £1; Great Westerns, Leeds and Bradford, Midlands, North British, and South Easterns, 10s., &c. The exceptions are Brighton and York and North Midlands, which have receded 10s. and 15s. respectively.

The railway meetings of the week have been very numerous, but, owing to the bad arrangement by which the meetings are held almost simultaneously, some have proved abortive from an insufficiency of attendance on the part of shareholders. Amongst these are the Bristol and South Wales Junction; the Thames Haven; Exeter and Crediton; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford; and the Direct London and Portsmouth Railways. The result of the meetings, on the whole, has not been very favourable to the interests of the lines, excepting so far as it has induced dissatisfaction with the reigning powers. The reports contrast favourably, however, with those made at the last two meetings, and very little dissatisfaction has been expressed by the shareholders. It is evident, indeed, that a general improvement is anticipated,

which, however, can only be brought about by more discreet management. The shareholders have it in their power to ensure this; if they neglect it, they reap the consequences.

The East India Railway Company paid yesterday the further sum of £81,204 into the Treasury at the India-house, making the total paid here upwards of £435,000, and the Great Indian Peninsular Company yesterday paid in £42,000. The whole of these sums bear interest at 5 per cent. under the guarantee of the Indian Government.

A large business has been done in the Produce Markets since our last, and prices have improved.

The Corn Market yesterday was dull, and a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter took place.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96½	Brazil.....	98½
Do. Account.....	96½	Equador.....	3
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	89½
4½ New.....	98½	French 3 per cent.....	—
Long Annuities.....	8½	Granada.....	18½
Bank Stock.....	215	Mexican 5 per cent. new.....	29½
India Stock.....	266	Portuguese.....	33½
Exchange Bills.....	—	Russian.....	96½
June.....	67 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	19½
India Bonds.....	87 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	28½
		Ditto Passive.....	4½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 30.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of Aug., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	30,216,870	Government Debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	15,382,412
		Silver Bullion.....	227,458
	£30,216,870		£30,216,870

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities.....	14,430,847
Reserve.....	3,236,361	Dead Weight Annuity.....	—
Public Deposits (including Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	7,927,165	Other Securities.....	10,730,307
Other Deposits.....	9,377,894	Notes.....	10,596,710
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,292,333	Gold and Silver Coin.....	639,089
	£36,386,953		£36,386,953

Dated the 29th day of Aug., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

BARKER, ROBERT, and DAVEY, HENRY, Bicester, drapers, September 9, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick, Davidson, and Bradbury, Weavers'-hall, Basinghall-street.

POWELL, VIRGIL JAMES, King's-place, Commercial-road East, tobacco manufacturer, September 7, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Burnell, Fenchurch-street.

M'DOWALL, ROBERT, Worthing, draper, September 7, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place, Holborn.

PORTER, CHARLES, late of Braintree, grocer, September 11, October 11: solicitor, Mr. Cotterell, Throgmorton-street.

WILSON, SAMUEL, Wolverhampton, grocer, September 12, October 15: solicitor, Mr. Chaplin, Birmingham.

JEFFERSON, WILLIAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, painter, September 18, October 16: solicitor, Mr. Moss, Hull.

SMITH, ROBERT, Liverpool, tavern keeper, September 11, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Owen, Liverpool.

MILLER, WILLIAM, and MILLER, ALEXANDER, Liverpool and Bootle, wine merchants, September 11, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Manchester.

SNOWBALL, JOHN, Gatehead, builder, September 13, October 15: solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodric, and Bell, Bow Church-yard; and Messrs. Chatter, Newcastle.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FORSTER, H. P., Glasgow, September 4, 25.

GIBSON, J., Edinburgh, solicitor, September 4, 25.

Tuesday, September 3.

BANKRUPTS.

CRANSTON, ALFRED, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, cabinet-maker, September 13, October 18: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, South-street, Finsbury-square.

LAKEMAN, STEPHEN CHARLES, St. Mildred's-court, commission agent, September 10, October 18: solicitor, Mr. Patten, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

NORTON, GEORGE, Codford St. Mary, Wiltshire, Plumber, September 13, October 18: solicitors, Messrs. Venning, Naylor, and Robins, Tokenhouse-yard; and Mr. Chitty, Shaftesbury.

PRIESTLEY, JAMES, Radcliffe, Lancashire, cotton spinner, September 16, October 8: solicitor, Mr. Whitehead, Bury.

Certificate to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

BARKER, J., September 20, Manchester and Salford, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

CUTHBERTSON, T., Glasgow, banker, September 10, and October 1.

PATERSON, W., Milngavie, victualler, September 6 and 27.

BIDDLE, J., Aberdeen, cabinet-maker, September 7, and October 5.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

We had a good supply of new Wheat to-day, most of which was more or less in damp condition, and sold very heavily at 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper, but the best dry samples held fully last Monday's prices. Foreign Wheat was dull sale, excepting floating cargoes of Polish Oatmeal, for which we had more inquiry, and several have been sold at 38s., including freight and insurance. Indian Corn likewise obtained 28s. 4d. to 28s., coat freight, and insurance. For Flour we had more demand for the best marks. Foreign Barley was ready sale, and 1s. dearer. New English inquired after for malting. In Malt no alteration. Fine Beans and Peas scarce and in request. We had a large supply of foreign Oats, nearly all Russian, which were taken off pretty readily, and 6d. per qr. dearer. Fine Rapeseed ready sale. In Caraway seed very little doing. Linseed Cakes in demand. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Wheat.....	—	Dantzic.....	49 to 50
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new).....	38 to 44	Anhalt and Marks.....	38 to 42
Ditto White.....	40 to 50	Ditto White.....	39 to 42
Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red.....	35 to 40	Pomeranian red.....	40 to 43
Northumberland, and Scotch, White.....	35 to 40	Rostock.....	42 to 45
Ditto Red.....	36 to 39	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland.....	32 to 36
Devon, and Somerset, Red.....	—	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga.....	30 to 36
Ditto White.....	—	Polish Oatmeal.....	34 to 40
Rye.....	21 to 23	Marianopolis & Berdianski.....	33 to 36
Barley.....	21 to 26	Taganrog.....	33 to 36
Scotch.....	20 to 24	Brabant and French.....	33 to 40
Angus.....	—	Ditto White.....	37 to 44
Malt, Ordinary.....	—	Salonica.....	28 to 32
Pale.....	48 to 53	Egyptian.....	24 to 27
Peas, Grey.....	25 to 28	Rye.....	20 to 22
Maple.....	27 to 32	Barley.....	—
White.....	25 to 28	Wismar & Rostock.....	18 to 21
Boilers.....	28 to 32	Danish.....	17 to 22
Beans, Large.....	24 to 27	Sisal.....	18 to 22
Beans, Small.....	25 to 28	East Friesland.....	16 to 18
Harrow.....	27 to 30	Egyptian.....	15 to 17
Pigeon.....	28 to 31	Danube.....	16 to 18
Oats.....	—	Peas, White.....	26 to 28
Lincoln & York feed.....	14 to 15	Boilers.....	28 to 30
Do. Poland & Pot.....	16 to 18	Beans, Horse.....	24 to 27
Berwick & Scotch.....	16 to 18	Pigeon.....	26 to 29
Scotch feed.....	15 to 16	Egyptian.....	21 to 23
Irish feed and black.....	12 to 15	Oats.....	—
Ditto Potato.....	16 to 17	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.....	13 to 15
Linseed, sowing.....	50 to 52	Do. black and brow.....	16 to 19
Rapeseed, Essex, new.....	—	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish.....	15 to 16
£23 to £25 per last	—	Flour.....	—
Caraway Seed, Essex, new.....	—	U.S., per 196 lbs.....	22 to 24
£26 to 30s. per cwt.	—	Hamburg.....	21 to 23
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton	—	Dantzic and Stettin.....	21 to 23
Linseed, £9 0s. to £9 10s. per 1,000	—	French, per 280 lbs.....	28 to 33
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	—		
Ship.....	28 to 31		
Town.....	27 to 39		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 24.

Wheat.....	43s. 6d.	Wheat.....	43s. 5d.
Barley.....	23 0	Barley.....	22 6
Oats.....	17 9	Oats.....	18 0
Rye.....	20 10	Rye.....	22 10
Beans.....	28 1	Beans.....	27 9
Peas.....	26 3	Peas.....	27 2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.....	43s. 5d.	Wheat.....	43s. 5d.
Barley.....	22 6	Barley.....	22 6
Oats.....	18 0	Oats.....	18 0
Rye.....	22 10	Rye.....	22 10
Beans.....	27 9	Beans.....	27 9
Peas.....	27 2	Peas.....	27 2

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 14d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 2.

The numbers of foreign stock in to-day's market were very extensive, as will be seen by the returns at foot; but the quality was by no means first-rate. From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were very extensive, even the time of year considered. Although their quality was somewhat better than that of Monday last, the condition of the stock was inferior. The extent of the supply will be understood when we state that it fell little short of 5,000 head. Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was good, the Beef trade ruled excessively heavy at a decline in the quotations of quite 2d. per lb., the highest figure for the best Scotch not exceeding 8s. 6d. per lb., and a clearance was not effected. With Sheep we were again heavily supplied. As the whole of the Mutton trade was in a very sluggish state at prices barely equal to those of last week. The general top figure for Down was 4s., but a few superior lots went at 4s. 2d. per lb. The sale for Lamb was inactive. In their quotations, however, we have no change to notice. Prime Down Lamb were disposed of at 4s. 6d. per lb. Calves, the supply of which was good, moved off heavily, at barely late currency. Prime and 1st Farkers sold steadily at full prices. In other kinds of Pigs very little was doing.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3 0 to 4 0	Pork.....	3 2 to 4 0
Lamb.....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.....	15,100	Calves.....	320
Friday.....	1,030		300
Monday.....	4,708		304

NEWCASTLE AND LEAMINGHAM MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 2.

Per 100 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Int. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.	
Middling do 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.	Mid. ditto 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	
Prime large 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Prime ditto 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	
Prime small 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal..... 3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.	
Large Pork 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.	Small Pork..... 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	
Lamb..... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Irish Butter was liberally dealt in last week, and the value of all kinds advanced. Prices ruled for Carlow at 70s. to 74s.; Clonmel and Carrick, 70s. to 72s.; Waterford, 64s. to 69s.; Cork, 71s. to 73s.; Limerick, 65s. to 69s.; Sligo, 66s. to 68s.; Tralee, 62s. to 64s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on board. Foreign a dull sale. Friesland at 77s. to 79s.; Kiel, 74s. to 80s.; Seer, 60s. to 64s. per cwt. Bacon.—The demand for fresh mild cured singed sides rather exceeded the supply. Prices: Irish, 58s. to 60s.; Hamburg, 54s. to 56s.; American sold to a fair extent at 28s. to 32s. per cwt. Hams were more saleable than for some time past, prices ranged from 50s. to 70s. per cwt. Lard was slightly more in request, bladdered at 40s. to 52s.; and kegs at 34s. to 44s. per cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 2.—During the past week we have experienced but little fluctuation in trade or prices, and the best barrels of weekly Dorset are still saleable at current rates, while all stale and inferior parcels remain hopelessly neglected. The supply of fresh exceeds the demand, and sale is very dull. Dorset, fine weekly, 78s. to 82s. per cwt.; do, middling and stale ditto, 60s. to 68s.; Devon, 60s. to 70s.; Fresh, 8s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4½ lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 2.—The few Hops remaining of last year's growth are slowly passing into consumption, and it is expected that in a week or two an entire clearance will be effected. Prices remain without alteration.

Sussex Pockets..... 95s. to 108s.

Weald of Kent..... 115s. to 130s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The transactions in most sorts of seeds were unimportant, and prices remained much the same as before; the only new features were the appearance of a sample or two of new Canary of fair quality, and the extent of the supply of new Mustard, which was so large as to cause prices to give way 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 2.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 4,031 bales; of which 1,314 were from Port Phillip, 1,171 from Sydney, 769 from South Australia, 665 from New Zealand, and 181 from Germany. The public sales of wool have been daily in progress since our last, and are going off very satisfactorily; and although there have been few such super qualities as to have gone quite up to the highest price, still 1s. 1½d. has been realized for Australian sheep's.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Scotch.—The arrivals of the new clip are considerable, but it must be observed a great portion is what has been bought by manufacturers and dealers at the fairs, and are forwarded into the country at once. The supply here is still limited of Laid Highland, and full prices have been paid by those who want an immediate supply. White Highland is

also inquired for. The demand for all kinds of Laid, Cross, or Cheviot Wool is still limited.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.....	8 6 to 9 6	
White Highland do.....	11 0 to 12 0	
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	9 6 to 11 0	
Do., do., washed.....	10 6 to 12 6	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	11 0 to 14 6	
Do., do., washed.....	15 6 to 19 6	
White Cheviot do. do.....	22 0 to 27 0	
Import for the week.....	1,316 bags.	
Previously this year.....	3,738 bags.	

Foreign.—The attention of the trade is almost entirely engaged with the sales now going forward, which are going off well, and give a firm tone to our market. About 600 bales of East India Wool will be sold here by auction on the 11th of September.

Imports for the week..... 2,578 bales.

Previously this year..... 40,087 bales.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Aug. 31.—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pine-apples plentiful. The supply of Peaches and Nectarines from the open walls but middling. Gooseberries are nearly over. Oranges and Lemons, though scarce, are sufficient for the demand. Plums and Pears are still received from the continent in great abundance. Fruits are plentiful. Carrots and Turnips may be had at from 3d. to 6d. per bunch. Potatoes are good and cheap. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand, and so are Mushrooms. French Beans are scarcer. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Picotees, Asters, Fuchsias, Mignonettes, Dahlias, Verbenas, Begonia venusta, Stephanotis floribunda, Heliotropes, Calceolarias viscosissima, Japan Lilies, and Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 2.—Advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that prices were on the advance there, but on the spot and for forward delivery, our market has been firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt. for new, and 37s. for old. For delivery in the last three months, next to nothing is doing. Town Tallow is still quoted at 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; and rough fat, 2s. per 6 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day.....	Casks. 10,087	Casks. 14,655	Casks. 15,459	Casks. 26,368	Casks. 23,841
Price of Y.C., to to to to to to	42s. 0d.	47s. 0d.	44s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	37s. 0d.
Delivery last week.....	1,963	2,006	2,006	1,619	1,938
Do. from 1st June.....	12,592	14,154	14,454	15,760	16,857
Arrived last week.....	3,308	4,307	4,897	3,499	1,491
Do. from 1st June.....	12,066	21,010	21,000	16,675	15,074
Price of Town.....	45s. 6d.	40s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

As per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay.....	48s. to 70s.	50s. to 72s.	48s. to 70s.
Clover Hay.....	60s. 90s.	65s. 85s.	65s. 90s.
Straw.....	22s. 29s.	23s. 30s.	22s. 29s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tub, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £34 to £35, bagged £33; South Sea, £34 10s. to £35; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £32 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £36; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

HIDES, LEAMINGHAM.—Market hides, 56 lb. to 64 lb., 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ditto, 64 lb. to 72 lb., 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72 lb. to 80 lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80 lb. to 88 lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88 lb. to 96 lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96 lb. to 104 lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 104 lb. to 112 lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

METALS, LONDON, Aug. 30.

ENGLISH IRON. a	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL. c	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 2 0	Swedish keg.....	13 15 1 5 0
Nail rods.....	6 0 0	Ditto faggot.....	11 7 6 15 0 0
Hoops.....	7 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles.....	7 15 8	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts.....	per lb. 0 0 9
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport.....	4 10 0	Tough cake, per ton.....	79 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—3 10 0		Tile.....	78 10 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0	Old copper, s. per lb., 0 0 ½	
Pig, in Wales.....	3 6 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge.....	2 8 2 10 6	South American, in bond.....	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	2 3 6—2 5 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport.....	3 10 0	Pig, per ton.....	17 0 17 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.....	4 10 0	Sheet.....	18 0 18 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow.....	2 15 0	Red lead.....	19 0 0
Do. in Wales.....	3 10 8 15 0	White ditto.....	35 0 0
at Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	5 0 0 6 0 0	Patent shot.....	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire.....	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails.....	4 15 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0 16 10 0	
Chairs.....	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt.....	4 4 0
Swedish.....	11 2 6 15 0 0	Bar.....	4 3 4 4 0
CCND.....	18 0 0	Refined.....	4 9 0
PSI.....	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Gourieff.....	0 0 0	Banca.....	3 19 6 4 1 0
Archangel.....	0 0 0	Strait.....	0 4 1 0 0
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.		TIN PLATES. l	
		1C Coke, per box 1 6 1 8 0	
		1C Charcoal.. 1 12 0 1 13 6	
		1X ditto..... 1 18 0	
		SPELTER. m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton..... 15 10 0	
		Do. to arrive..... 0 0 0	
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton 21 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER, operlb. 0 4 0	

COCHINEAL.—A small lot of 23 bags Honduras cochineal was offered this morning, six of which were black, the whole were sold at about former prices, but very little with spirit; silvers, from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.; and blacks, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

LAC DYE.—Of 34 chests of low and middling quality put up to sale, the middling marked C. A. V. and O. within a diamond, went off with spirit at 9d. to 11d. per lb., but for the low quality not more than 4d. per lb. was bid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.
THE REV. CHARLES WILLIAMS will be ready to receive Students into his family at the opening of the Session. He will be happy to give his special attention to any for whom it may be desired. His house is but the width of the road from the College.
1, College Crescent, St. John's Wood.

TO YOUNG MEN.
A FAMILY at the East of London is desirous of receiving one or two **YOUNG MEN** as **LODGERS**, with or without partial board. The situation is convenient for parties frequenting the city, and the terms moderate. Address (pre-paid) to J. W., Post-office, Mile-end-road.

To be completed in Three Volumes, demy 8vo, cloth boards, Price 10s. 6d. each.
Will be Published on 10th September, 1850, Volume First of the
MYSTERY OF GOD FINISHED; or, The
Times of the Resurrection of all Things.

"Thus he showed me: and, behold, the Lord stood upon a wall made by a plumb-line, with a plumb-line in his hand. And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb-line. Then said the Lord, Behold I will set a plumb-line in the midst of my people Israel: I will not again pass by them any more."—Amos vii. 7, 8.

Glasgow: ROBERT JACKSON, St. Enoch-square. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh. WARD and Co., London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT TRUSS.

EVERY RUPTURE IS NOT CURABLE.
The bare assertion that it is should put sufferers on their guard against a gang of self-styled doctors, who counterfeit this remedy, forge testimonials from journals which never existed, and, among other absurdities, profess, by advertising under the name of ladies, to give the character of persons from their handwriting, produce whiskers, hair, &c., in a few weeks, and other practices of the same character.

Dr. DE BOOS will be happy to advise any person afflicted with Rupture, either personally or by letter, and he still continues to supply his celebrated cure, the efficacy of which, for both sexes and all ages, is too well known to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, and will, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, be sent free on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn-office.

A great number of trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requiring them after a trial of it.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps.
Address, Walter de Boos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At Home from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8 (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Recipes, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s. patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbatic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbatic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbatic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully.

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops.

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your

valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the Salisbury Journal. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended these Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

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PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest safety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attack is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

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